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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

AND THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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Director, Division of Health Services ..... Patricia B. Satterfield

* As of June 30, 1981.

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... William D. Catoe
  - Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... James H. Whitworth
  - Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Donald F. Dease
  - Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden .. Robert H. Mauney
  - Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden ..... Glenn T. Davis
  - Northside Correctional Center, Warden .. John C. Hatfield, Jr.
  - Oaklawn Correctional Center, Warden ..... Paul D. Taylor
  - Perry Correctional Institution, Warden .... Louis M. Mims, Jr.
  - Piedmont Work Release Center, Superintendent . John R. Lark

Division of Institutional Operations, Minimum Security
- Director ..... Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
  - Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden ..... R. Brien Ward
  - Campbell Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... Olin L. Turner
  - Catawba Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... Norma P. Johnson
  - Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden .. Judy C. Anderson
  - Lower Savannah Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... George A. Roof
  - Walden Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Willie R. Portee
  - Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden ..... John H. Carmichael, Jr.
  - Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent . Jerry D. Spigner

Division of Institutional Operations, Medium/Maximum Security
- Director ..... James L. Harvey
  - Central Correctional Institution, Warden .... Joseph R. Martin
  - Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden ..... George N. Martin, III
  - Manning Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Kenneth D. McKellar
  - Maximum Security Center, Warden ..... Bobby J. Leverette
  - Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center, Warden ..... Laurie F. Bessinger
  - Women's Correctional Center, Warden ..... James E. Aiken

Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Administrator ..... L. J. Allen

Coastal Work Release Center, Superintendent . Frank A. Smith

MacDougall Youth Correction Center,
Superintendent ..... Edsel T. Taylor

Palmer Work Release Center,
Superintendent ..... Charles E. Grooms

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1981, SCDC had custody over 8,345 incarcerated adult inmates, of whom 873 are serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.[1] This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 938 youthful offenders on parole under SCDC supervision in the community as of June 30, 1981. Parole decisions pertaining to and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections except for those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Legal Advisor, and the Divisions of Special Projects, Public Information, Internal Affairs and Inspections, and Inmate Relations.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and eleven divisions supervised by Directors. These are described as follows:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide activities pertaining to resource and information management, industries, personnel administration and training, and support services. These four areas are individually the management responsibility of a division director, and a description of each is as follows:

[1] The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 133.

1. The Division of Resource and Information Management encompasses the functions of planning, budgeting, statistical reporting and analysis, computer operations, system development and programming, offender records and financial accounting.
2. The Division of Personnel Administration and Training develops and administers departmental personnel policies and procedures, handles all personnel matters and develops and implements employee training programs at all levels to meet agency needs.
3. The Division of Industries administers a prison industry program consisting of several production lines and four farming operations. These programs/operations provide work for inmates to help defray the cost of upkeep, and produce goods for other State agencies, institutions and political subdivisions.
4. The Division of Support Services directs purchasing, canteen, commissary and food service functions of the agency.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing all security, construction, and engineering and maintenance operations statewide. Reporting to this office are the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions, the Division of Construction, and the Division of Engineering and Maintenance. The Division of Construction coordinates and supervises all construction projects in SCDC's Ten Year Capital Improvements Plan, while the Division of Engineering and Maintenance coordinates and supervises all major repairs and maintenance activities. Responsibility for the direct supervision of SCDC facilities is divided among two division directors and two regional administrators who report to the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions. The placement and movement of SCDC inmates to and from local facilities designated to hold state inmates are also the administrative responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services[2] is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing an adequate program delivery system which will best meet the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, and Health Services. Services rendered by these divisions are described as follows:

1. The Division of Classification and Community Services implements standardized procedures for inmate classification, adminis-

[2] For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 134.

ters the youthful offender program as directed by the Youthful Offender Act, and supervises the placement of inmates in community programs, that is, the pre-release and work release programs, the Employment Program, the Extended Work Release Program, and the Restitution Program.

2. The Division of Human Services' field staff provides educational, psychological, social and specialized institutional services to inmates, and its central administrative staff provides service coordination and acquires external resources to supplement SCDC's efforts.
3. The Division of Health Services renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to inmates through its medical and dental staff, and contractual agreements. It operates two infirmaries, one psychiatric unit and coordinates the placement of inmates at the State Park Health Center and community hospitals as needed.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 12.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

At the end of FY 1981, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 25 institutions, which are listed in Table 1, pages 18-19. Figure 2, page 20, shows their location. Of these, six are work release centers, one is a pre-release center, and one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, ten institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-medium security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and two are maximum security. Four SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders, and three of these facilities predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these institutions at the end of FY 1981 was 5,190. Design capacity for individual institutions is shown in Table 1, pages 18-19. The regional distributions of the design capacity are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region — 1,215; Midlands Correctional Region — 3,623; Coastal Correctional Region — 352. The total incarcerated inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction at the end of FY 1981 was 8,345. Of these, 636 were housed in designated facilities, 111 were in the Extended Work Release Program in the community, and 148 were placed in other locations.[3] Therefore, 7,450 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, which were thus operating at 144% of design capacity.

Institutions of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are located in three divisions of the State known as correctional regions. (See Figure 2.) Institutions in the Appalachian and Coastal Regions are administered by a regional administrator. In the Midlands region the institutions are administered by the central agency headquarters. (See Directory of Key Administrators, Correctional Institutions, pages 10-11.)

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities[4] since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation. During FY 1981, the average number of SCDC inmates held in designated local facilities in 40 counties was 652 — 8% of the total SCDC average inmate population of 8,078.

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[3] These include the State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion, the Criminal Justice Academy, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, all medical facilities, inmates serving out-of-state (ICC), and other authorized absences.

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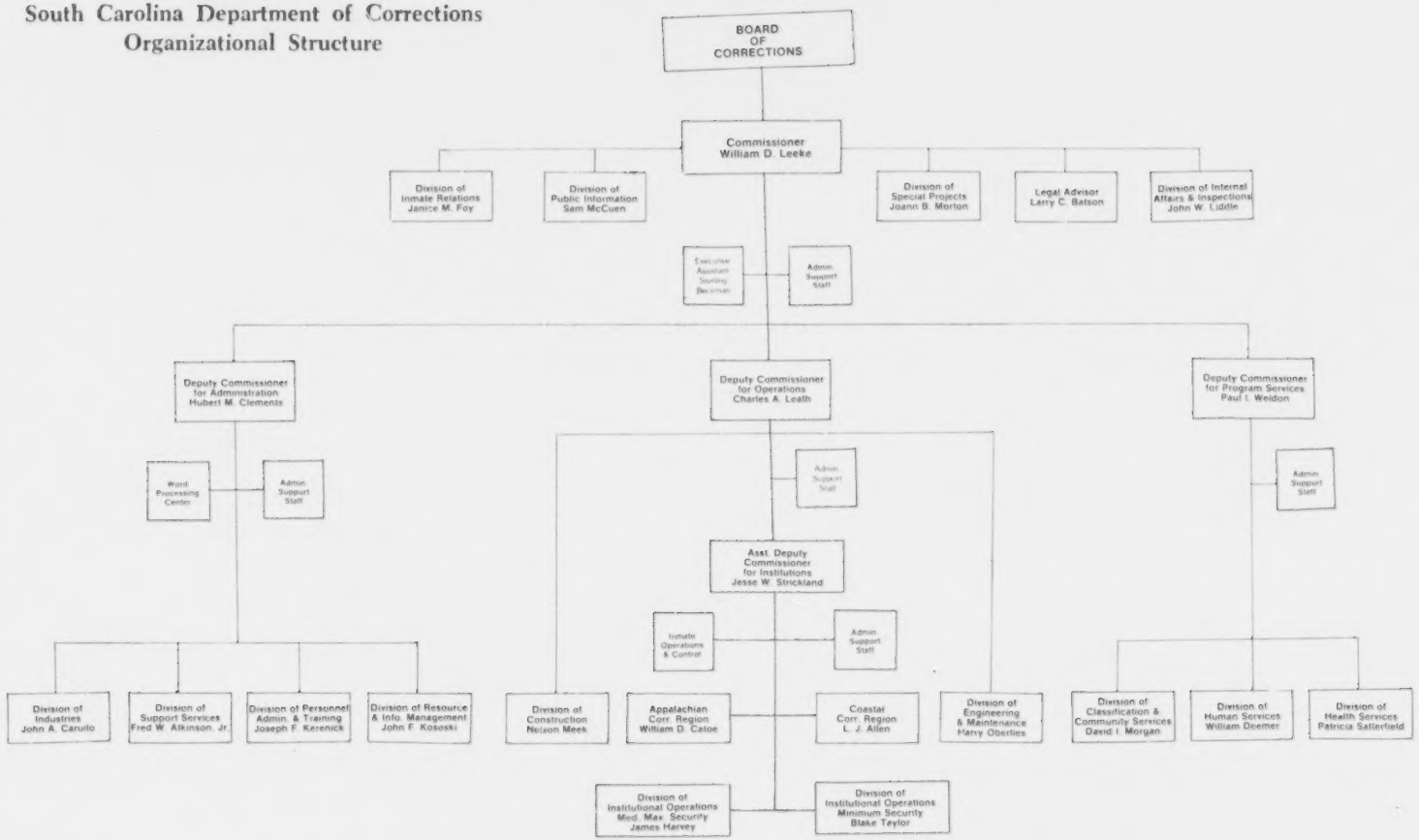
[4] See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities because of overcrowded conditions, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 31-bed unit of the State Park Health Center, administered and operated by the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), was renovated and designed to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas DHEC provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. Other locations, where a small number of inmates are housed for special assignments, are the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy.

FIGURE 1

South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure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Division of Construction Nelson Meek
Appalachian Corr. Region William D. Catoe
Coastal Corr. Region L. J. Allen
Division of Engineering & Maintenance Harry Oberlies
Division of Classification & Community Services David I. Morgan
Division of Human Services William Deemer
Division of Health Services Patricia Satterfield
Division of Institutional Operations Med. Max. Security James Harvey
Division of Institutional Operations Minimum Security Blake Taylor

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS[1] OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population FY 1981	Average Daily Population as Percentage of Design Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center (BRPR/WRC)	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	143	188	131.5
Dutchman Correctional Institution[2] (DCI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	528	375	N/A*
Givens Youth Correction Center (GYCC)	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	76	136	178.9
Greenwood Correctional Center (GCC)	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	48	87	181.2
Northside Correctional Center[3] (NCC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	174	116	N/A*
Oaklawn Correctional Center (OCC)	3	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	103	171.7
Perry Correctional Institution[4] (PCI)	3	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up — includes inmates undergoing reception processing	144	153	106.2
Piedmont Work Release Center (PiWRC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	90	102	113.3
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS/MINIMUM SECURITY						
Aiken Youth Correction Center (AYCC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17-21 — primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	238	223	93.7
Campbell Work Release Center (CWRC)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	100	155	155.0
Catawba Work Release Center (CaWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	70	79	112.8
Goodman Correctional Institution (GCI)						
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	84	99	117.8
Employment Program Dorm (EPD)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — participants in the employment program	50	83	166.0
Women's Work Release Dorm (WWRD)	9	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release and employment programs	49	65	132.6
Lower Savannah Work Release Center (LSWRC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	45	58	128.9
Walden Correctional Institution (WCI)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — primarily trustee grade inmates	150	248	165.3
Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI)	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	432	482	111.6
Watkins Pre-Release Center (WPRC)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	129	193	149.6

	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population FY 1981	Average Daily Population as Percentage of Design Capacity
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS/MEDIUM-MAXIMUM SECURITY[1]						
Central Correctional Institution (CCI)	10	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,100	1,522	138.4
Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI)	9	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	448	1,102	246.0
Manning Correctional Institution (MCI)	11	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up — primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	300	460	153.3
Maximum Security Center (MSC)	10	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	80	98	122.5
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center (MR&EC)[5]	10	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates undergoing intake processing	180	181	100.6
Women's Correctional Center (WCC)	9	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	168	262	156.0
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Coastal Work Release Center (CoWRC)	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	92	148.4
MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC)	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	240	426	177.5
Palmer Work Release Center (PWRC)	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up — inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	50	102	204.0

Source: The Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions' Quarterly Capacities Report, June 30, 1981; Board Reports of the Division of Resource and Information Management, July, 1980 - June, 1981.

[1] The following institution/center closures occurred during FY 1981. Duncan Correctional Center - October 21, 1980; Laurens Correctional Center - October 29, 1980; Cherokee Correctional Center - November 6, 1980; Lexington Correctional Center - December 1, 1980; Travelers Rest Correctional Center - January 13, 1981; Appalachian Reception and Evaluation Center - June 6, 1981; Hillcrest Correctional Center - June 6, 1981.

[2] DCI became operational on October 21, 1980. Phased-in staff and inmate placement resulted in a gradual increase in daily population. As of June 30, 1981, 529 inmates were housed in DCI.

[3] A new addition of 144 beds was opened at NCC during the latter half of FY 1981. Because of this new addition, a comparison of the average daily population and the design capacity would not be meaningful.

[4] Three 48-bed maximum security housing units were operational at PCI, as of June 30, 1981. This includes a Reception and Evaluation Unit (opened June 6, 1981) for the Appalachian Correctional Region, and an Administrative Segregation Unit (opened June 29, 1981). While the design capacity of these units is 144, PCI's design capacity, when totally operational, will be 528.

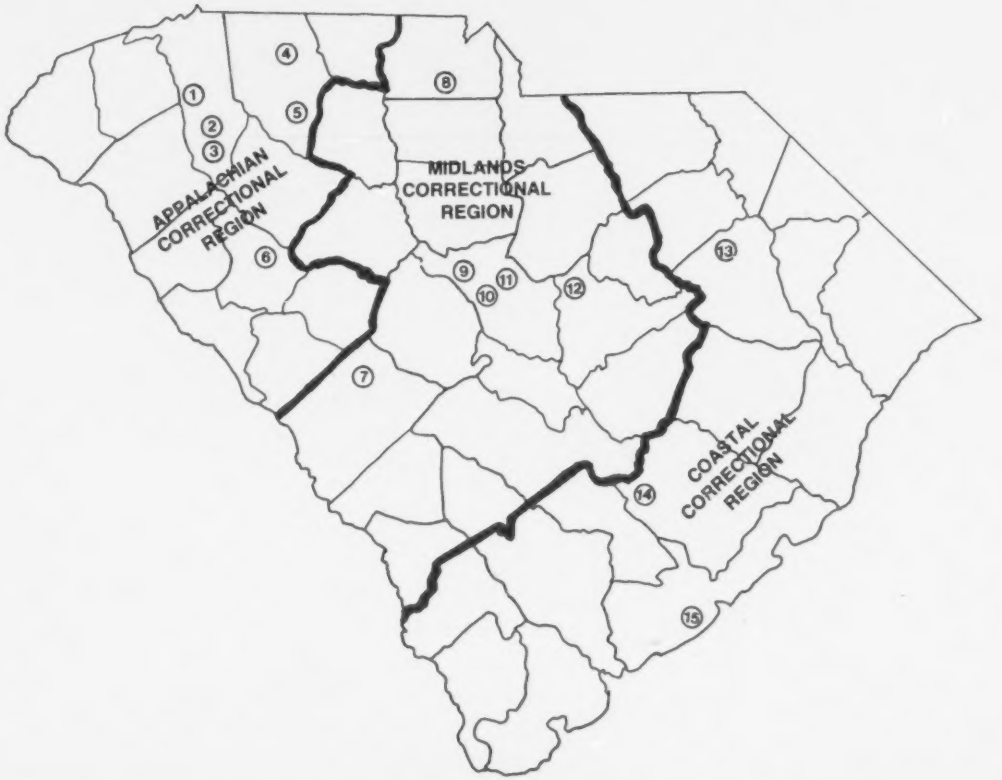
[5] This center serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1981 average population shown for the MR&EC include both the MR&EC proper (capacity 100) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

[6] (N/A — Not applicable)

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

1 Blue Ridge PR/WR Center
2 Givens Youth Correction Center
3 Oaklawn Correctional Center
Perry Correctional Institution
4 Northside Correctional Center
Piedmont WR Center
5 Dutchman Correctional Institution
6 Greenwood Correctional Center
7 Aiken Youth Correction Center
Lower Savannah WR Center
8 Catawba WR Center
9 Campbell WR Center
Goodman Correctional Institution
Kirkland Correctional Institution
Walden Correctional Institution
Watkins PR Center
Women's Correctional Center
10 Central Correctional Institution
Maximum Security Center
Midlands R & E Center
11 Manning Correctional Institution
12 Wateree River Correctional Institutio
13 Palmer WR Center
14 MacDougall Youth Correction Center
15 Coastal WR Center



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state administered institutions; from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State; from a punishment-oriented philosophy to a philosophy emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services and community-based correctional programs. The following summary of significant developments and events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.[5]

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary. Although the Act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision; and by 1930 county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of state administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and criticism of the system was widespread.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning state and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State and experienced changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed; as a result, the state correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the state and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization and inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services. Therefore, system reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

[5] For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring their humane treatment, providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, and a regional corrections coordinating office, headed by a regional administrator, would be established in each region. The regional corrections coordinating office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area, including the development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions, and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide for improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. Since May 1, 1973, 28 counties have closed their prisons or converted them to other use. As of June 30, 1981, only 10 counties operate prisons as a separate facility. Other counties operate combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and closing of local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house study of the geographic distribution of offenders and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization

resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Correctional Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977 by the contract consultant, Stephen Carter and Associates. After studying the distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements, the consultant recommended that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This recommendation was implemented; and by the end of FY 1979, three correctional regions — Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal — were established and became fully operational through regional corrections coordinating offices. As of January 1, 1980, all 32 of the Department's facilities were assigned under the administration of regional administrators through the regional corrections coordinating office in each of the correctional regions. Subsequently, however, because of budgetary constraints, it was necessary to close the Midlands Regional Office on May 14, 1981. The region remained as a geographical area only, and the institutions of that region reverted to the control of the central agency headquarters.

Population and Financial Crisis in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the state corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under state jurisdiction on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also an increase of more than 30% in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618). However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure, the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. Such increases in the number of inmates under state jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. The state offender commitment rate was also ranked third highest in the nation in 1975. Another survey showed that

South Carolina experienced the nation's second highest percentage increase in state inmate population between January 1, 1975, and January 1, 1976. Between those two dates, SCDC population jumped by 38% as compared with an 11% increase in the total U. S. incarcerated population in state and federal prisons.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 have resulted in continued and intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities as well as a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. Therefore, the Department has been forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of Youthful Offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Stabilized Inmate Population Growth FY 1977-81

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist in subsequent years. Inmate population continued to increase but at a moderate rate, and in FY 1977-81 stabilization in the population level was witnessed. Average daily incarcerated inmate population was 7,167 in FY 1977, an increase of 14.4% over the previous year; 7,447 in FY 1978, an increase of 3.9%; 7,623 in FY 1979, increasing by 2.4%; 7,869 in FY 1980, an increase of 3.2% and 8,078 in FY 1981, an increase of only 2.6%.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FY 1981

FY 1981 paralleled the previous year in many respects. Continued moderate inmate growth sustained overcrowded conditions in the agency's institutions, and a worsening fiscal situation demanded unprecedented management decisions.

The multilateral approach to dealing with overcrowding continued to include implementation of the Ten Year Capital Improvements Plan which provided the Department with 1,008 new bedspaces during the fiscal year, yielding a net increase of 632 beds after the closure of seven older institutions. Also targeted at the State's expanding inmate population, correctional reform emphasizing community supervision/alternatives to incarceration received priority attention from the Legislature and the Governor's Office during the year. Continuation of the Extended Work Release Program, Earned Work Credit Program, and the Victim Restitution Project rounded out the Department's approach to reducing overcrowding. Although all of the aforementioned efforts were primarily conceived as methods for reducing the overcrowding of SCDC's institutions, most of them were also regarded as means for dealing with resource constraints as well.

Primarily targeted at the paucity of resources, financial and otherwise, were the reduction-in-force, a first for SCDC, and the innovative automation of significant administrative functions. Contributing also in this area was an aggressive correctional industries program which realized increased sales of 48% during the year. Expectations from agricultural operations failed to materalize, however, as SCDC experienced difficulties similar to those encountered by South Carolina farmers across the state. Support services activities and personnel administration and training activities completed the significant inventory of inter-agency actions to operate in a more viable manner in the face of resource constraints. Finally, the Accreditation program for implementation of correctional standards, viewed by SCDC as a mangement tool for providing quality control and accountability, realized significant gains during the year. Also, state standards were completed for local juvenile detention facilities.

In regard to those activities during the year which were directed toward the ever important and continuing mission of exercising SCDC's responsibilities toward the inmate population, the year witnessed notable achievements in the area of Health Services. Inmate relations activities, the Child Care/Development Coordination Project, and the CCI Consent Agreement also contributed significantly in meeting inmate related needs during the year.

All of the developments mentioned briefly above as well as others are elaborated in the pages that follow.

Ten Year Capital Improvements Plan

In 1973 and 1974, in the anticipation of future building needs, the SCDC submitted capital improvements proposals to the State Budget and Control Board and in 1975 developed a master plan for the future growth of the Department through 1982. As the inmate population increased dramatically in 1975 and since continual increase was anticipated, it became apparent that the Department's capital improvements needs had to be reevaluated. In May, 1976, the consulting firm of Stephen Carter and Associates was retained to complete a ten-year capital improvements plan for the Department. The resultant document, *Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan*, addressed future population projections, facility construction requirements, cost reducing alternatives to inmate population growth, and future directions for regionalization. The number of inmates in SCDC facilities was forecast to be 8,040 in 1980 and 12,500 by 1986. To accommodate this population level, the consultant recommended a three-phase capital improvements plan which included the construction of 8,064 new bedspaces to replace some existing facilities and to meet additional needs. The total cost was estimated to be $116 million at the 1976 price level.

The Ten Year Capital Improvements Plan was endorsed by the Budget and Control Board and over a three-year period, a total of $66,528,978 ($19,720,760 in 1977; $16,033,936 in 1978; and $30,774,282 in 1979) was approved for SCDC implementation of Phase I, Phase II and Phase III projects as proposed in the plan. During FY 1981, various construction activities were ongoing with regard to these projects. The completion of projects in these three phases would yield 2,928 new bedspaces. Details on the funds allocated for and status of these projects at the end of FY 1981 are presented as follows:

STATUS OF APPROVED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS

PHASE I

Projects Listing	Construction By*	Status as of June 30, 1981	Estimated Completion	Approved Funds
Prototypical Design	C	A/E Services Continue	N/A	$ 1,146,597
Perry — 576 Bed Medium/Maximum	C	98% Complete	8-31-81	13,673,831
Perry — Multi-Purpose Building	I	0% Complete	10-31-82	400,000
Dutchman — 528 Bed Minimum	C	98% Complete	8-31-81	8,983,535
Dutchman — Multi-Purpose Building	I	0% Complete	10-31-82	380,000
Wateree Addition — 96 Bed Minimum	I	Completed	N/A	623,163
Abattoir	I	Completed	N/A	435,185
Renovations — Kirkland	I	Completed	N/A	250,000
Renovations — Wateree	I	90% Complete	12-31-81	377,000
Roof Repair — MacDougall	I	Completed	N/A	40,000
Renovations — State Park	I	Completed	N/A	180,000
TOTALS PHASE I (1,200 Beds)				$26,489,311

* Construction by: C - Contract; I - Inmate Labor
N/A - Not applicable.

STATUS OF APPROVED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS

PHASE II

Projects Listing	Construction By*	Status as of June 30, 1981	Estimated Completion	Approved Funds
Cross Anchor — 528 Bed Minimum	C	10% Complete	5-28-83	$10,419,047
Northside Addition — 144 Bed Pre-Release	I	Completed	N/A	1,449,009
Livesay — 96 Bed Work Release	I	65% Complete	11-30-81	981,152
Wateree Addition — 96 Bed Minimum	I	Completed	N/A	623,071
Coastal — 96 Bed Work Release	C	Design Completed	2-28-82	1,157,282
Outpatient Clinic Perry	I	Design Completed	9-30-82	971,371
Renovations	I	63% Complete	6-30-82	1,490,000
Civilian Personnel				854,000
Construction Equipment				273,936
TOTALS PHASE II (960 Beds)				$18,218,868

* Construction by: C - Contract; I - Inmate Labor.
N/A - Not Applicable.

STATUS OF APPROVED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PHASE III

Projects Listings	Construction By*	Status as of June 30, 1981	Estimated Completion	Approved Funds
Francis Lieber — 576 Bed Medium/Maximum	CI	Design Completed	12-31-83	$17,469,900
Women's Addition — 96 Bed Medium	I	5% Completed	1-31-83	810,289
Midlands — 144 Bed Pre-Release	I	60% Completed	5-31-82	1,722,825
Dairy-Wateree	I	Design Underway	2-28-83	771,110
Warehouse, Food Service SCDC Headquarters	C	Design Completed	5-31-82	223,277
Warehouse, Industries SCDC Headquarters	C	Design Completed	5-31-82	477,340
Warehouse, Regional Appalachian Region	I	Pre-construction Activities Ongoing	Under Study	122,981
Regional Office Appalachian Region	I	18% Completed	12-31-81	223,077
TOTAL PHASE III (816 Beds)				$21,820,799

* Construction by: C - Contract; I - Inmate Labor; CI - Contract and Inmate Labor.

While the Division of Construction monitored the progress of construction projects and implemented the plan's three phases as approved by the Budget and Control Board, SCDC's planning and analysis staff monitored population trends and bedspace demand on an ongoing basis. Based on the experienced and projected impact of the Extended Work Release Program and the Earned Work Credit Program as authorized by the Litter Control Act,[6] the previous population projection utilized by Stephen Carter and Associates in the 1976 Ten Year Capital Improvements Plan was revised. The updated forecast utilized the state's general population and unemployment forecast as the basis of its estimates and assumes no change in legislation, adjudication pattern of courts, or parole decisions which would result in acceleration or deceleration of inmate admissions or affect the sentencing, admission, parole or release of inmates. Based on the forecast, the total average SCDC inmate population was projected to increase to only 9,735 for FY 1991, a considerable reduction from the number previously used for 1986. The result would be a substantial decrease in construction requirements and additional operating costs. Based on these revisions which reflect the impact of earned work credits and a projected stabilization of commitment trends, SCDC estimated its bedspace requirement in FY 1991 would be 8,916 (600 out of the projected 9,735 inmates would be placed in designated facilities and 150 on extended work release in the community, and 69 would be housed in other non-SCDC facilities.) Since Phase I, II and III projects would not yield adequate bedspace supply to meet this demand, additional projects to yield 2,880 new bedspaces were proposed. Of the total 2,880 new bedspaces, 2,064 were planned to be constructed through the inmate construction program and 816 by contract. The total costs of these proposed projects at 1980 dollar levels was $86,597,588. The proposed new projects were described in an update of the Ten Year Capital Improvements Program completed in December, 1980. This document was submitted to the Budget and Control Board for its review.

Renovations and Maintenance of SCDC Facilities

Renovations were underway at a number of SCDC institutions throughout FY 1981. Institutional maintenance personnel, with guidance from the Division of Engineering and Maintenance, performed minor renovations, while major renovations were performed by the Division of Engineering and Maintenance personnel. Major renovation projects included the addition of a kitchen facility at Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center, installation of television surveillance equipment

[6] Descriptions of these two programs are contained in pages 32 and 32-33, respectively.

at Maximum Security Center, reconstruction of the two-story dormitory at Aiken Youth Correction Center, and kitchen renovations at Central Correctional Institution and Aiken Youth Correction Center. Roofing repairs and renovations continued to be on-going at all of the older facilities, and painting also continued throughout most of the year. An additional major project was completed on state property known as the Lace House during the year. All maintenance work was performed with minimum civilian personnel using inmate work crews and, in several instances, using inmate supervisors.

Institutional Openings and Closings

Fiscal Year 1981 witnessed the opening of two new institutions in the Appalachian Region as planned for in the Ten Year Capital Improvements Plan. Dutchman Correctional Institution, a 528 bed minimum security institution opened on October 21, 1980 and Perry Correctional Institution, a 576 bed medium-maximum security institution opened on June 6, 1981. The 362 new positions required to staff these two institutions contributed significantly to jobs available for local residents of the area.

As a result of the new bedspaces that became available from the opening of Dutchman and Perry it was then feasible to proceed with the planned phase-out of the smaller, less cost-effective institutions that had earlier been acquired from the counties for the purpose of relieving overcrowding. The seven institutions which were thus closed, and their closing dates, are Duncan Correctional Center on October 21, 1980; Laurens Correctional Center on October 29, 1980; Cherokee Correctional Center on November 6, 1980; Lexington Correctional Center on December 1, 1980; Travelers Rest Correctional Center on January 13, 1981; and Appalachian Reception and Evaluation Center and Hillcrest Correctional Center on June 6, 1981.

Correctional Reform Emphasizing Community Supervision/ Alternatives to Incarceration

Correctional reform received priority attention from the Legislature and the Governor's Office during FY 1981. As a concerted effort among these two branches of government and criminal justice agencies, Act S.234 was passed and signed into law June 18, 1981, providing for the expansion of community supervision of non-violent offenders and modifying parole eligibility requirements in order to stabilize/reduce the incarcerated population. The Act specifically acknowledged overcrowded conditions in SCDC's institutions, South Carolina's highest rate of incarceration per capita in the United States, the prohibitive cost

of constructing more prisons, and the need for compensating victims. The Act also authorized the expansion of the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board and renamed it the Department of Parole and Community Corrections and the Board of Parole and Community Corrections.

Specific sections of the Act which would impact significantly on SCDC's future average daily inmate population and the demand for bedspace pertain to the following:

- After January 1, 1984, parole eligibility would be ¼ instead of ⅓ of the sentence for inmates with not more than 40 years sentence and 10 years for lifers and inmates with sentences over 40 years. Offenders sentenced for the crime of murder, armed robbery, criminal sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, or kidnapping would still have to serve ⅓ before eligible for parole considerations.
- The extended work release program may become available to offenders with records of violent or premeditated crimes if they meet other program requirements such as satisfactory performance on work release.
- Work credits would become applicable towards parole eligibility for inmates with life sentences or convicted of armed robbery.
- A supervised furlough program would be developed and implemented permitting carefully screened and selected inmates who have not committed the crime of murder, armed robbery, criminal sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, or kidnapping to be placed on furlough from SCDC and under the supervision of the state Probation and Parole agents.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, SCDC and the Department of Parole and Community Corrections' representatives were jointly developing policies, procedures, and cooperative guidelines for the furlough program as well as specific requirements and a timetable for the completion of a case classification system and a community corrections plan. SCDC's Division of Resource and Information Management also completed an impact analysis, the preliminary results of which estimate that SCDC's projected total population in FY 1991 can be potentially reduced by 12% if all the provisions for the alternatives to incarceration in S.234 are implemented full-scale and there are no changes in sentencing patterns among future admissions.

Just as SCDC cooperated closely with the Governor's Office and the Legislature in the formulation of S.234, its staff also coordinated with efforts of the Legislative Audit Council in a corrections study to examine in depth the problems and implications of overcrowding. One focus of

the study is the application of various previously validated predictive scales to the inmate population in estimating their potential for violence, and recidivism (return to prison). Another focus pertains to an analysis of sentencing patterns for selected offenses. It was anticipated that the Council's study would be completed around mid-FY 1982 and offer realistic cost-effective strategies to further reduce institutional overcrowding without compromising public safety.

Extended Work Release Program (EWRP)

Since legislative authorization on June 13, 1977, the EWRP has continued to facilitate the placement of eligible inmates in communities residing with family sponsors, thereby relieving work release bedspace for other inmates. Amended June 15, 1981, selection criteria for the EWRP now provides the exceptional regular work release resident, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense, the opportunity of residing with an approved community sponsor and to be gainfully employed in the community.[7] Extended work release participants must have satisfactorily participated in regular work release, exhibited a desire to become a law-abiding citizen, and satisfied other standardized procedures set forth by departmental policy. Participants on EWRP are responsible to the assigned work release centers and are required to reimburse SCDC $21.00 a week for supervision.

During FY 1981, 361 inmates were placed on EWRP; 269 successfully completed the program and were released or paroled from SCDC, and 48 were transferred to other programs, whereas 46 were terminated for rule violations. The number of inmates in the program averaged 145 during the fiscal year and on June 30, 1981, 118 program participants were residing with community sponsors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities.

Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

The Earned Work Credit Program was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 S. C. Code of Laws, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of the term of sentence of inmates assigned productive duty. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as

[7] Before the amendment, only inmates convicted of non-violent crime were allowed to participate in the EWRP.

well as the classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work a day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.

Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.

Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.

Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours work each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

During FY 1981, an average of 5,827 inmates (or 72 % of the SCDC average daily population) were engaged productively on jobs and earning credits toward their time to serve. An additional 1,002 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 430,627 motivational work credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 74 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an early release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average number of inmates in each job assignment, and the total and average numbers of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 27 in the Statistical Section, pages 113 through 121. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work close to the end of FY 1981 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	Number of Inmates
2 (One day credit for each two days worked)	1,653[8]	4	1,657
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	1,584	15	1,599
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	1,325	49	1,374
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	1,070	198	1,268
Unassigned[9]	2,447	—	2,447
TOTAL	8,079	266	8,345

[8] Out of this, 62 jobs are assigned to the Litter Control Program at Horry, Richland and York Counties.

[9] Unassigned inmates are primarily those housed in the R & E Center, Perry R & E Center, the Maximum Security Center, and facilities for Youthful Offenders. These individuals were either undergoing the intake process, or were confined under maximum security, or were participating in education/rehabilitation program on a full-time basis.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiralling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. Although the program has been authorized for only three years and was fully operational for about 2½ years through the end of FY 1981, the effects of earned work credits had already impacted on the SCDC population level and operational costs through the reduction in time served of released inmates. Between July 1, 1980 and June 30, 1981, 4,485 inmates were released from SCDC. Out of that number 2,660 inmates (59 %) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.[10] Collectively, these 2,660 released inmates had their time reduced by 245,785 inmate days (or an average of 92 days per inmate affected). Thus, due to Earned Work Credit provisions, the average decrease in bedspace needs was 673. The population count on June 30, 1981, would have been 614 higher without the provisions of the Litter Control Act authorizing earned work credits. Using the FY 1981 average daily cost

[10] Of the remaining 1,825 inmates released, 269 had earned work credits totalling 6,931 but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

per inmate of $16.62 of state funds (or $17.78 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 2,660 released inmates generated a savings (or reduced the need) of $4,084,947 in state funds (or $4,370,057 in total funds).

The total impact of the Earned Work Credit Program since its inception on May 5, 1978, has been tremendous. Since the program became operational on July 3, 1978, 13,771 inmates have been released from SCDC. Of this number 7,364 inmates (53%) had their time served reduced as a result of this program. These 7,364 released inmates had their time reduced by 497,522 inmate days (or an average of 68 days per inmate affected). Using the average daily cost per inmate, for the period FY 80-81, of $16.62 of state funds (or $17.78 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 7,364 released inmates generated a savings (or reduced the need) of $8,268,816 in state funds (or $8,845,941 in total funds).

Whereas these statistics were encouraging evidence of the population stabilization and cost saving effects of the Earned Work Credit Program, its potential and full impacts have yet to be seen. As the program continues and the time period in which inmates have accrued work credits lengthens, the program's results and impacts are expected to accumulate at an accelerating rate.

Victim Restitution Project

During FY 1980, SCDC explored restitution as another alternative to incarceration to reduce overcrowding. In November, 1979, the SCDC received from the National Institute of Corrections a $24,831 grant to conduct a restitution program planning project. Project activities included: review of literature and legislation on applicable restitution programs, development of information relative to restitution in South Carolina, drafting of appropriate legislation, development of program policies and procedures, and designing evaluation procedures to monitor the program implementation and results. By June, 1980, the plan for implementing a restitution program in SCDC neared completion, and the Victim Restitution Program was fully implemented in November of 1980.

Under the restitution program, the Department of Corrections is able to place the non-violent, first and not more than second, offenders sentenced to not more than seven years in the work release program earlier so that the offender may pay back the victim for the property stolen and/or damages incurred at the time of the offense. For victimless crimes, the offenders may be required to pay into the program's administrative fund. An important element in the restitution program is the judge's action at the time of sentencing. The presiding judge, at the time

of sentencing, must indicate on the commitment order the maximum amount of property loss and/or damage, to be utilized by SCDC in the implementation of the restitution program. Without this input from the judge, by law, the Department cannot proceed with the restitution agreement. The offender, in addition, must agree to participate in the program. If he/she agrees to participate, he will be required to pay victim restitution in an amount not to exceed 10% of his weekly work release salary. As of June 30, 1981, there were 22 inmates participating in the Victim Restitution Program, 6 of whom were making restitution to various victims across the State.

Reduction-In-Force

In August, 1980, SCDC officially notified the State Budget and Control Board of an anticipated deficit of approximately $1.9 million dollars for FY 1981. In compliance with a directive from the Budget and Control Board, an Austerity Plan was developed and implemented in order to absorb the anticipated deficit. Subsequent to submitting the Austerity Plan to the Budget and Control Board, several events beyond SCDC's control occurred which increased the projected deficit by approximately $530,000. The contributors to this increased deficit included the rate increase for water and sewer proposed and later implemented by the City of Columbia, the loss of military surplus clothing, and the inability of Prison Industries to continue to subsidize certain utility costs.

The only alternative available to the Department to absorb the increased deficit and to meet the Budget and Control Board's mandate of 7% budget cut for state agencies was to implement a reduction-in-force. In January, 1981, the Department was forced to lay-off 53 employees and abolish an additional 25 vacant positions in order to absorb the increased deficit. Employees whose positions were abolished were placed in other essential positions or were recalled as vacancies became open due to normal attrition. During the development of the reduction-in-force policy and its implementation, uncertainty adversely affected morale among employees; however, overall disruption to agency operation was minimized and no grievances were filed. By working very closely with the Budget and Control Board, enforcing the Austerity Plan to ensure its success, and by implementing the reduction-in-force, the Department was able to end the fiscal year without a deficit.

Automation Efficiency Offsetting Resource Constraints

Since inmate population and service needs have increased and are projected to increase at a faster rate than funds available, the automation of most administrative functions has become a real solution to the

dilemma that the agency faced in terms of both constrained resources and increasing demands for services. The efficiency gained in inmate processing and record management has been exemplified in the automated mathematical calculation of inmate release dates and work credits, as well as on-line entry and retrieval of inmate data at all institutions. SCDC's inmate information system is among the most advanced in the nation in being accurate, real-time-on-line, manual record eliminating and computationally decision-making.

To further increase efficiency, efforts were made during FY 1981 to meet additional data processing needs. Among the identified needs were automated record capability at SCDC's reception and evaluation centers with direct access to central jails and SLED data files, word processing hardware/software capabilities, and on-line programming. The scope of such hardware/software needs, cost, and other operational considerations had dictated the necessity for SCDC's acquisition of an independent host computer instead of relying on support from the Division of General Services. After considering all relevant factors, the Computer Systems Management Office (CSM) of the Budget and Control Board approved SCDC establishing its own independent host data center. Subsequently, a request for proposal (RFP) was developed and submitted to CSM in May, 1981. The hardware procurement included a host computer system; needed tape, disk storage and associated peripherals; telecommunication lines; three local processing devices and 17 programmer terminals. Among the operating software procurements are the host and line handling software, a data base system including an integrated data dictionary, statistical/report units software, and teleprocessing/on-line programming/utility/interface software. Such a new system is still within the budget of the existing system and would take advantage of the more efficient technological gains and cost reductions currently available in the computer industry with new hardware and software.

Correctional Industries

During Fiscal Year 1981, Correctional Industries increased sales by 48%. This increase was mainly caused by substantial increases at the KCI Furniture Factory and the Apparel Plant with other shops reporting moderate gains. The furniture sales increase was partially the result of the promotion of a new market area for refinishing and repair of furniture among hotels and motels at Myrtle Beach and other major metropolitan areas throughout the state. Additionally, Industries was successful in facilitating the repair of school furniture for school systems during the year. The additional furniture repair business from hotels

during the winter months and the ability to schedule school furniture repairs throughout the year rather than only in summer months resulted in a more uniform and efficient utilization of SCDC production capacity. The previous cyclical difference in production capacity utilization was reduced significantly.

FY 1981 also witnessed the near completion of two new industrial plants in the Appalachian Region. With contractual services from the John R. Wall Company, a janitorial product plant was established at the new Dutchman Correctional Institution. The plant was projected to be operational in September, 1981, with a plant manager appointed to handle the necessary preparations. The second plant is a new wood working unit at Perry Correctional Institution scheduled to be operational in October, 1981. Whereas Correctional Industries heretofore provided productive employment for about 10% of the inmate population, this percentage is expected to increase as these two plants become operational.

Among other significant developments were the efforts to promote sales during the fiscal year. The Correctional Industries' catalog was updated and distributed to all state agencies and other tax-supported institutions. Industries' sales staff also made numerous presentations on Correctional Industries' products at workshops and conventions to promote business. Other developments included a feasibility study of completely rebuilding the laundry at Manning Correctional Institution which had become technologically inefficient. To facilitate the preparation of financial statements and decision making, a technical assistant grant was obtained from the Systems Development Division, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice to develop computer software in accounts payable, inventory control and accounts receivable.

Agricultural Production

SCDC's agricultural operations encountered difficulties similar to those encountered by South Carolina farmers across the state during the year. The increased cost of feed and supplies and the severe drought resulted in a tremendous setback causing decrease in revenue and livestock inventories and only moderate increase in the swine operation. Soybeans and corn production in FY 1981 declined from the level in FY 1980 although small grains increased by 32.6%. A decrease in beef market prices as well as a decrease in live weight shipped to slaughter resulted in a decrease of just over $30,013 (11.6% of the FY 1980 level) in cattle revenue. Total beef cattle inventory, however, increased by 20%. Similarly, setbacks were experienced in the dairy operations stemming from excessive culling caused by a mastitis outbreak. Consequently,

22,923 fewer gallons of milk were shipped to SCDC Food Services during the fiscal year. The number of swine shipped to slaughter increased by 35% and market value increased by 64.7%. Improvements in the swine operation were witnessed in the building of breeding pens, and the reduction of the weaned pig mortality rate.

Support Services

FY 1981 saw the new abattoir placed into operation, providing SCDC the capability of processing all of the beef and pork production received from the farm, thereby meeting the total menu requirements for these items. Moreover, equipment in the new abattoir made it possible to train inmate abattoir workers in the various phases of butchery and meat processing. Certificates were awarded by Midlands Technical College to all inmates who attended the required number of hours in this training. Twenty-three cafeterias were in operation during FY 1981, each having attained Class "A" Health Certificates. The cost of feeding one inmate per day was approximately $1.64, of which $1.04 was State funds, 30 cents was from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and 34 cents was from the SCDC farm. Canteen sales reached an all time high in FY 1981, totalling more than $2,800,000. Losses were notably low at only .8%.

Personnel Administration and Training

Recognizing that personnel stability and quality contribute significantly to agency efficiency and effectiveness, SCDC focused on reducing security staff turnover, management and supervisory training, and improved scheduling. The turnover rate for security personnel continued its decline from the 21% in FY 1980 to 19% in FY 1981. Agency trainers continued to utilize in-house training materials and conducted management/supervisory training for middle/lower managers. Because of improved information/reporting mechanisms and scheduling for correctional officers, a substantial amount of accrued compensatory time was eliminated.

Accreditation

In the fall of 1974, the American Correctional Associations' Commission on Accreditation for Corrections was established to provide a voluntary accreditation program for implementation of correctional standards. The South Carolina Department of Corrections viewed the accreditation program as a management tool for providing quality control and accountability, as a means of protecting the legal rights of inmates as delineated by numerous federal court decisions, and as an incentive to meet professional standards. Consequently, following the approval of

the Board of Corrections in July, 1980, the Agency proceeded with a review of standards and began to revise Agency policy and procedures in order to move toward a better position to apply for accreditation.

In March, 1981, the Agency contracted with the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections for accreditation of the Parole Field Services of the Youthful Offender Branch. All nine field offices completed the required self-evaluation and Parole Field Services are expected to be accredited early in FY 1982. Also in 1981, the revised editions of *Standards for Adult Community Residential Centers* and *Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions* were distributed to all institutions. All work release and pre-release centers completed in-house self-evaluations which will be used to select a center to apply for accreditation during FY 1982. The remaining institutions will complete self-evaluations and two additional institutions will be selected to enter into the accreditation process in FY 1982.

Internal Affairs and Inspections

The development of Minimum Standards for Detention of Juveniles in Local Facilities was completed during the first half of the year with final coordination of the standards among all interested outside agencies. In December of 1980 these standards were approved by the Board of Corrections and the S. C. Association of Counties. A training program in use of the standards was presented to 464 jail administrators and trainers involved with juvenile facilities, and each such facility was provided with a policy and procedures manual to assist in complying with standards requiring written policies and procedures. Beginning July 1, 1981, annual inspections of local detention facilities will be based on both Adult and Juvenile Standards, if juveniles are detained.

Health Services

FY 1981 was marked by the continued enhancement of quality inmate health care through a number of innovations. First, in the area of education and training, the Health Services Division initiated a Nursing Education Program, an Emergency Medical Training Program for correctional officers, and a Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation Certification program for professionals and paraprofessionals. In the medical records area, improvements were achieved through the initiation of an automated records system which will provide each institution immediate access to inmate medical records as needed, thus facilitating timely medical treatment.

Other significant innovations were the introduction of University of South Carolina nursing students into SCDC out-patient clinics through

an affiliation arrangement between SCDC and the University, and the initiation of a health care quality assurance program. This latter program entails a continuing audit of medical records by a committee of health care professionals in order to identify and correct any possible deficiencies in treatment approaches. In the area of mental health, with the relicensing in September, 1980, of the Mental Health Unit by the Department of Mental Health, came the establishment of a new treatment philosophy and a broadened admission criteria to include a wider range of psychological problems. Also initiated was a program of written treatment plans. A final noteworthy development in FY 1981 was the passage of a law requiring autopsies of any person who dies while incarcerated in a state correctional facility. This law gives the coroner authority to order such autopsies rather than leaving the matter to the person's next of kin.

Direct health care costs rose from $2,421,475 in FY 1980 to $3,575,000 by the end of FY 1981. However, a significant part of this increase resulted from the opening of Dutchman Correctional Institution and Perry Correctional Institution during the year, and the inclusion of the Mental Health Unit costs in the Division of Health Services budget area for the first time in FY 1981. Moreover, approximately $250,000 of the increase is accounted for by hospital and professional fees for outside inmate health care. Per capita health care costs rose from $303 in FY 1980 to $442 in FY 1981.

Inmate Relations

Maintaining fair and standardized disciplinary procedures and providing channels for resolving inmate grievances have become increasingly important in view of prison overcrowding and growing court intervention. Inmate relations received special attention during Fiscal Year 1981 when two positions were created to oversee disciplinary hearings and grievances, respectively.

The position of Hearing Officer was created in March, 1980 for the purpose of providing professional and technical guidance to the agency's internal administrative disciplinary hearing process. The Hearing Officer presides over disciplinary hearings held at institutions in the Columbia area, helps to ensure adherence to agency policies, rules on questions of procedure and evidence, and assists disciplinary committees in attempting to arrive at fair and equitable decisions. The Hearing Officer also examines current policies to ensure that all federal and state mandates in the area of disciplinary hearings are adequately addressed, and can recommend changes or alterations in practices or policies to the Commissioner.

The position of Inmate Grievance Coordinator was established at the close of the fiscal year to provide training and assistance to all SCDC institutions in the planning, development, and implementation of the Inmate Grievance Procedure, a system designed to help remedy both potential and active conflicts in the State's correctional system. Through this mechanism, SCDC policies or actions of concern to a single inmate, or to the entire inmate population, may be reduced to writing and brought to the attention of appropriate officials for reply. The Inmate Grievance Coordinator provides technical assistance to institutional personnel at all stages of this process, and also oversees the operation of the process at all levels within the SCDC to ensure that the goal of resolving conflict through this process is effectively achieved. The Grievance Coordinator is also charged with the responsibility of seeing that all SCDC policies in this area conform with the standards for inmate grievance procedures set forth by the U. S. Attorney General's Office (28 CFR Part 40), so that the U. S. Attorney General may certify this grievance procedure. Upon certification, the SCDC may gain the benefit of requiring inmates to exhaust this system prior to their filing suits in federal courts under 42 USC Sec. 1983.

Child Care/Development Coordination Project

Building upon the successes of SCDC's award winning Sesame Street Child Care Center project,[11] the Department continued efforts to expand this extremely beneficial service and in July, 1980, was awarded a child care/development grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Programs. As with the Sesame Street project the primary objectives of the grant were to alleviate noisy and overcrowded visiting rooms, and to provide activities to occupy the minds and time of young children who visit incarcerated family members. A significant activity of the grant was an extensive survey of the visiting facilities and routines in all SCDC institutions. Through this survey seven insititutions indicated a need for some type of day care services for children. A manual was developed to guide in the implementation of child care centers and plans are underway to implement child activity centers in four institutions: Central Correctional Institution; Givens Youth Correction Center; Dutchman Correctional Institution; and Northside Correctional Center. Technical assistance will continue to be available to other institutions that have a need for child day care services.

[11] Details on this project are contained in SCDC's FY 1979 Annual Report, pages 53-54.

CCI Consent Agreement

On February 23, 1976, during a period when SCDC's population was increasing at an unprecedented rate, a civil suit was filed in U. S. District Court by several CCI inmates. The complaint, Mattison, et al. versus S. C. Department of Corrections, et al., as amended on January 5, 1977, alleged that in the operation of CCI the defendants had violated and were continuing to violate the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments, the Civil Rights Law, and the Laws of South Carolina in failing to provide the plaintiffs with a safe and healthy environment, reasonable preventive health care, and reasonable protection from violence. In essence, the overcrowded living conditions, the inadequate numbers of correctional officers, and the deteriorating physical conditions at CCI were being challenged.

On July 26, 1978, SCDC signed an agreement, known as the Consent Agreement, to settle the suit. From the date of the agreement, SCDC was to accomplish certain actions at CCI within 30 months, 48 months and 60 months, hereafter referred to as Phases I, II and III, respectively. These actions and their status as of the end of the fiscal year are outlined as follows:

Phase I Actions. To be accomplished within 30 months, i.e., by December 31, 1980:

- Employment of additional security officers sufficient to provide one officer at each ward on a 24-hour basis, seven days per week.
- Reduction of population in CB-1 such that all cells have only one occupant.
- Removal of the interior steel cells on CB-1 and installation of recreational facilities.
- Development and implementation of a classification system to identify and control violent inmates and to remove them from the wards.
- Housing only volunteers in CB-1.

Status: All of the actions cited above have been accomplished.

Phase II Actions. To be accomplished within 48 months, i.e., by July 26, 1982: Reduction of population in Wards 1 through 10 to no more than 55 per ward, and in the Honor Ward to no more than 100.

Status: Wards 1 through 10 have been reduced to 75 each and the Honor Ward to 125. Further reductions to 55 and 100 respectively is assured well before the deadline.

Phase III Actions. To be accomplished within 60 months, i.e., by July 26, 1983: Certain inmates will be in single cells, i.e., psychiatric patients, safekeepers, those with death sentences, protective custody, and with some exceptions, disciplinary cases.

Status: SCDC is currently largely in compliance, with full compliance expected well before the deadline.

In addition to the aforementioned actions, SCDC is required to confine no more than 1,713 inmates at CCI (i.e., the population level on the day of execution of the Consent Agreement.) Moreover, compliance with all aspects of Phase II of the Agreement will limit the inmate population to 1,300 by July 26, 1982, and Phase III requirements will limit the population to 1,229 by July 26, 1983. Current plans assure that these ceilings will be met well within the permitted time frame.

Death Row

As set forth by S. C. Law, for those persons convicted of murder and sentenced to death, the SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 24-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws). Since the Amendment and passage of the current death penalty law in June, 1977, SCDC has been housing these inmates on Death Row at CCI as safekeepers for the counties. At the beginning of this fiscal year, there were 12 inmates housed on Death Row. During the year, 10 more inmates were added to death row, whereas one inmate's sentence was commuted to life. Accordingly, the number on Death Row increased. Of the 21 inmates on Death Row at fiscal year end, 13 were white and 8 were non-white; all were male and sentenced for murder. Their ages ranged from 19 to 40, with an overall average age of 27. They were engaged in varying stages of the appeals process with an average stay on Death Row of 31 months.

As the result of an appeal, one inmate's death sentence, after being housed on Death Row for 32 months, was commuted to a life sentence on June 15, 1981. Including this most recent commutation, a total of 2 inmates have now had their death sentences commuted to life since the reinstatement of capital punishment in 1977.

LEGISLATION DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The following Acts or Joint Resolutions affecting SCDC were passed by the General Assembly in the FY 1980-81 legislative session:

- H2350 — A joint resolution to amend Section 186 or Part I of Act 517 of 1980 (General Appropriation Act) relating to the authorized number of personnel employed by the state, so as to provide that the Department of Corrections may transfer up to $1,467,714 of unused funds appropriated for new positions to be used for operating expenses (signed by the Governor, March 18, 1981).
- H2428 — An Act to authorize the South Carolina Department of Corrections to transfer and exchange foreign national prisoners under specific circumstances (singed by the Governor, April 27, 1981).
- H2427 — An Act to amend Section 24-3-330, *Code of Laws of South Carolina*, 1976, relating to the purchase of products produced by convict labor so as to allow the Department of Corrections to purchase prison goods from other states for resale to other agencies and political subdivisions of the State; and to amend Section 24-3-410, as amended, relating to the sale of prison-made products on the open market so as to allow the Department of Corrections to provide for adult work activities centers through contract with private sector businesses and to provide work for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded or aged inmate (signed by the Governor, May 5, 1981).
- S234 — An Act to amend the *Code of Laws of South Carolina*, 1976, as it relates to corrections, jail, probation, paroles, and pardons (signed by the Governor, June 15, 1981). See page 33 for discussion of this Act.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE DURING FY 1981

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)

Action Grants through the Division of Public Safety Programs, Office of the Governor.

- Improvement of Security Officer Training: $68,815 for January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980; $31,478 for January 1, 1981 to July 31, 1981.
- Management Information System: $126,882 for January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980; $56,181 for January 1, 1981 to September 30, 1981.

- Prison/Jail Standards. Development of standards for inspection of South Carolina's juvenile detention facilities: $60,533 for August 1, 1980 to July 31, 1981.
- Child Care Development/Coordination Project: $27,229 for July 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- In-service training for SCDC personnel: $8,283 for April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981.
- Expansion and improvement of the 30-day pre-release program at Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center and Watkins Pre-Release Center: $44,651 for May 1, 1980 to April 30, 1981.
- Provision of extra-agency community-based program services to SCDC inmates: $15,698 for June 1, 1980 to May 31, 1981.
- Psychological evaluations of work release candidates: $28,200 for October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980; $19,001 for October 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981
- Increased supervision of Youthful Offenders: $113,472 for October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980; $92,915 for October 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981;
- Staff Training and Development: Two grants totaling $804 to send professional staff to workshops and seminars from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981.

Discretionary Grants

- Free Venture Project, designed to develop a self-supporting prison industry and provide ex-offenders experience for employment in private industry: $105,000 for July 28, 1980 to August 13, 1981.
- Victim Restitution Project to develop a model for victim restitution which may be used to reduce the need for institutionalization of offenders: $24,831 for November 1, 1979 to July 31, 1980 (funded through the National Institute of Corrections).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The following grants were funded through the CETA Division, Office of the Governor, under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA):

- Multi-Skills Training Project providing instruction in Brick Masonry, carpentry, and plumbing at Kirkland Correctional Institution: $87,538 for October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980; $90,000 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- Individualized Training in self-concept improvement, reading, mathematics and other complimentary skills to inmates at Central Correctional Institution: $141,576 for October 1, 1979 to Sep-

tember 30, 1980; $80,000 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

- Assessment, counseling, instruction, referral, and follow-up services for incarcerated youths at five SCDC institutions: $230,120 for October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980; $265,400 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- Manpower Services Delivery Coordination Project to minimize the duplication of employment and training services through the development and implementation of a comprehensive CETA Service Delivery System for Offenders: $19,973 for October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980; $18,735 for August 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980; $109,139 for October 31, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- Adult Basic Education: $146,543 for July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981. ($128,178 of this money is State funds.)
- Title I education funds for disadvantaged youth to upgrade education programs in SCDC: $407,153 for July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981.
- Specialized vocational training programs (auto mechanics, electricity, carpentry, masonry, and welding) at Central Correctional Institution, Kirkland Correctional Institution, MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Givens Youth Correction Center, Northside Correctional Center, and the Women's Correctional Center: $361,138 for July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981.
- Title IV, Part B funds for instructional materials and equipment: $2,596 for October 31, 1980 to September 30, 1981.
- Direct Service Delivery to improve financial support of educational programs for handicapped youths, ages 17-21: $10,968 for July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981.

Through the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Upgrade wastewater facilities at Oaklawn, Travelers Rest, and Wateree River Correctional Institutions, and MacDougall Youth Correction Center: $446,271 for August 30, 1979 to December 31, 1980.

Through the S. C. State Library Board

- Provide reading materials to inmates: $13,000 for October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980.

Through the Executive Office of Policy and Programs

- Provide internship opportunities for students: $4,935 for June 6, 1980 to August 14, 1980; $3,797 for September 22, 1980 to December 12, 1980; $5,498 for February 2, 1981 to April 24, 1981.

Through the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education

- Provide vocational training in horticulture: $25,000 for October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1981[12]

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections

Semi-Annual Statistical Report, Division of Resource and Information Management

Inmate Guide

SCDC Adjustment Committee Guide, Division of Inmate Relations

Newsletters

Intercom, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Director for employees, inmates, and related organizations

About Face, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

Special Reports

A Guide for Implementing Child Care Centers in Correctional Institutions

Ten-Year Capital Improvements Program (For Fiscal Years 1981-82 through 1990-91)

A Five-Year Program Plan for the South Carolina Department of Corrections (1980-84)

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina, Vols. I-IV

Youthful Offender Services, Information Guide

Division of Community Services, Resident Guide

SCDC Inmate Grievance Procedure Training Manual

Escapes Relative to Staffing and Training at the Dutchman Correctional Institution and the South Carolina Department of Corrections: Overview and Analysis

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[12] For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Detailed inmate statistics are presented on pages 54 to 130. Tables 7 to 13 therein delineate the characteristics of inmates admitted to SCDC during FY 1981. Tables 14 to 23 describe the inmate population in SCDC at the end of FY 1981. Tables 24 to 26 pertain to inmates released from SCDC during FY 1981. The following provides an overview of inmate population flow and characteristics.

Average Population and Facility Occupancy in FY 1981.

- During FY 1981, on an average daily basis, SCDC had 8,078 incarcerated inmates under its custody. For every 100 inmates, 92 were housed in SCDC facilities and 8 in Designated Facilities.
- SCDC's average daily population in FY 1981 was a moderate increase of 2.6% from that of FY 1980.
- SCDC facilities continued to be overcrowded in FY 1981, even though major construction was completed during the year to provide some relief in bed spaces available. Overall, SCDC facilities were housing about one and one-half times the number of inmates they were designed to hold.
- Individually, Kirkland Correctional Institution was the most overcrowded, housing two and one-half times as many as its design capacity. Three other facilities holding close to twice their respective design capacities were: Palmer Work Release Center, Greenwood Correctional Center, Given Youth Correction Center, and MacDougall Youth Correction Center.
- In only 3 of the 27 SCDC facilities was there a lack of overcrowding on an average daily basis.

Profile of Inmates Admitted to SCDC During FY 1981.

Of the 5,511 admissions recorded by the Correctional Information System during FY 1981, their profile was as follows:

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 44 were white male, 51 non-white male, 2 white female and 3 non-white female.
- Forty (40) out of every 100 inmates admitted were from the Appalachian Region, 32 from the Midlands Correctional Region and 28 from the Coastal Region.
- The leading (most common) offenses among admissions were: Larceny (47 out of 100 inmates admitted were convicted of this offense), Burglary (19/100), traffic offenses[13] (16/100), Dangerous Drugs (15/100), Robbery (11/100), and Assault (9/100).
- The average age for inmates admitted in FY 1981 was 27 years 6 months (six months older than FY 1980 admissions). Generally as

[13] Including Driving Under the Influence.

groups, non-whites were slightly younger (one to two years) than whites, and males slightly younger than females.

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 18 were 19 years of age or younger and 49 between 20 to 29 years of age (more than half, therefore were 30 or younger).
- On an average, inmates admitted in FY 1981 had an average sentence of five years and two months. (This average is seven months higher than that in FY 1980.)
- Generally, non-white male admissions had longer average sentences than white males (five years six months for the former, four years and four months for the latter). Noted differences in offenses/nature of crimes may contribute to variations in sentence. Female admissions had shorter average sentences than males.
- For every 100 admissions, 18 had a YOA sentence and 29 had a sentence of a year or less. Both the number and proportion of YOA's decreased in FY 1981 as compared to FY 1980. The reverse was true of the one year or less category.

Profile of Inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1981.

There was a total of 8,345 inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1981 (258 or 3.2% more than about the same date a year ago). The characteristics of these inmates were as follows:

- For every 100 inmates in SCDC, 40 of them are white males, 56 non-white males, 2 white females and 2 non-white females.
- There were about the same proportion of non-white males in the system on June 30, 1981 (56%), as there were on June 28, 1980 (55%). The same was true of white males (40% and 41%, respectively).
- Out of every 100 inmates, 13 were in AA custody, 42 in A, 31 in B, 11 in C, and 3 in M. This custody grade composition had no major difference from that on June 28, 1980.
- Leading offenses for inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1981, were: Larceny (45 out of every 100 inmates were convicted of this offense), Robbery (27/100), Homocide (17/100), Burglary (20/100), Assault (14/100), and Dangerous Drugs (12/100). (This configuration was about the same as that of the population on June 28, 1980.)[14]

[14] Because of the relatively fast turnover with short sentences, the leading offenses for the inmate population in SCDC on specific dates were quite different from those for admission cohorts. Traffic offenses which carry relatively short sentences were the second leading (most common) among admissions cohorts, but ranked number eight among offenses for the inmate population as of June 30, 1981. Only 7.0% of inmate population as of that date were convicted of traffic offenses, whereas 19% of FY 1981 admissions were serving time for the same crimes.

- The average age among all inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1981 was 28 years 8 mos. of age (28 years 7 mos. a year ago). This average was the same for females. Non-white males were about the same age as their white counterparts (28 years and 29 years, respectively).
- The average sentence of the SCDC inmate population on this date was 12 years 1 month. For the non-white males, the average was 12 years 8 months, as compared to 11 years 6 months for white males. White females had an average sentence of 8 years 2 months; non-white females, 9 years 2 months.
- There were fewer YOA's in SCDC on June 30, 1981 than a year ago (822 or 9.8% versus 859 or 10.6%). There was an increase in the number of lifers (661 (7.9%) on June 30, 1981 versus 610 (7.5%) a year ago).
- On June 30, 1981, there were relatively more non-white males (8.1%) than white males (7.6%) in the life category, whereas, there were more white males (12.4%) than non-white males (8.0%) in the YOA sentence category.

Statistics on Inmates Released from SCDC During FY 1981.

During FY 1981, SCDC released 4,485 inmates. Out of every 100 inmates released, 21 were youthful offenders paroled by the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Program; 33 were paroled by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board; 34 had served the maximum term of their sentence after consideration for good time credits; and 6 were placed on probation. The remaining 6 were released upon paying a fine or appeal bond or death.

- For every 100 inmates released, over half (53) served one year or less while close to one and one-half served ten or more years. The average time served for all inmates released was 1 year and 10 months.
- Of those inmates eligible and considered for parole at parole hearings in FY 1981, 1,624 (58%) were granted parole.

TABLE 2

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1960-1981

(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	In Designated Facilities[1]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	2,073	...	...
1961	2,132	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	2,287	−109	−4.6
1967	2,333	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,931	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,105	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,064	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,618	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,838	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,976	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,349	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981[2]	7,436	633	8,069	50	0.6

[1] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[2] Average calculated from January - June population figures.

TABLE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1981

(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	In Designated Facilities[1]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	...	2,287	...	...
1968	2,378	...	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	...	2,355	−23	−1.0
1970	2,537	...	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	...	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	...	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	...	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,542	...	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,582	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,696	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,419	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,709	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,910	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,187	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,426	652	8,078	209	2.6

[1] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

FIGURE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Calendar Years 1960-1981)

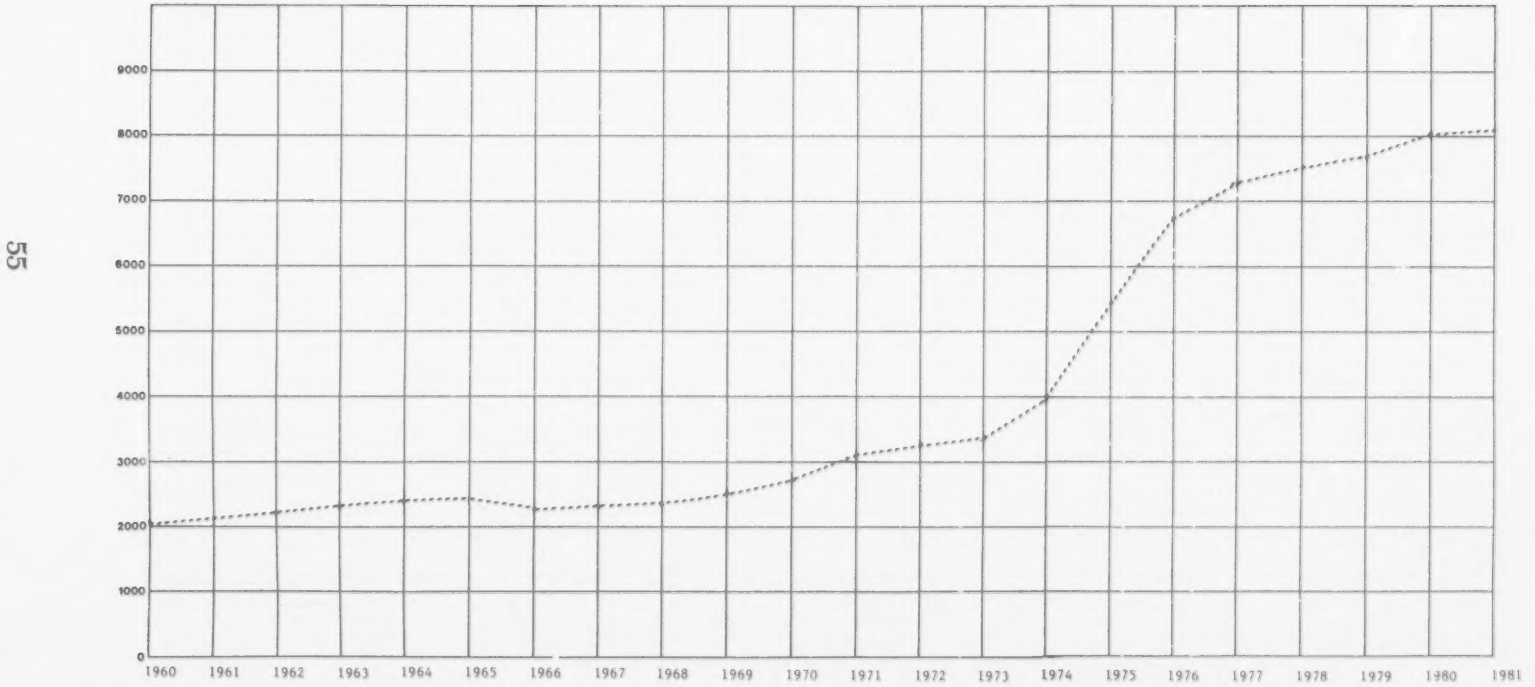


FIGURE 4

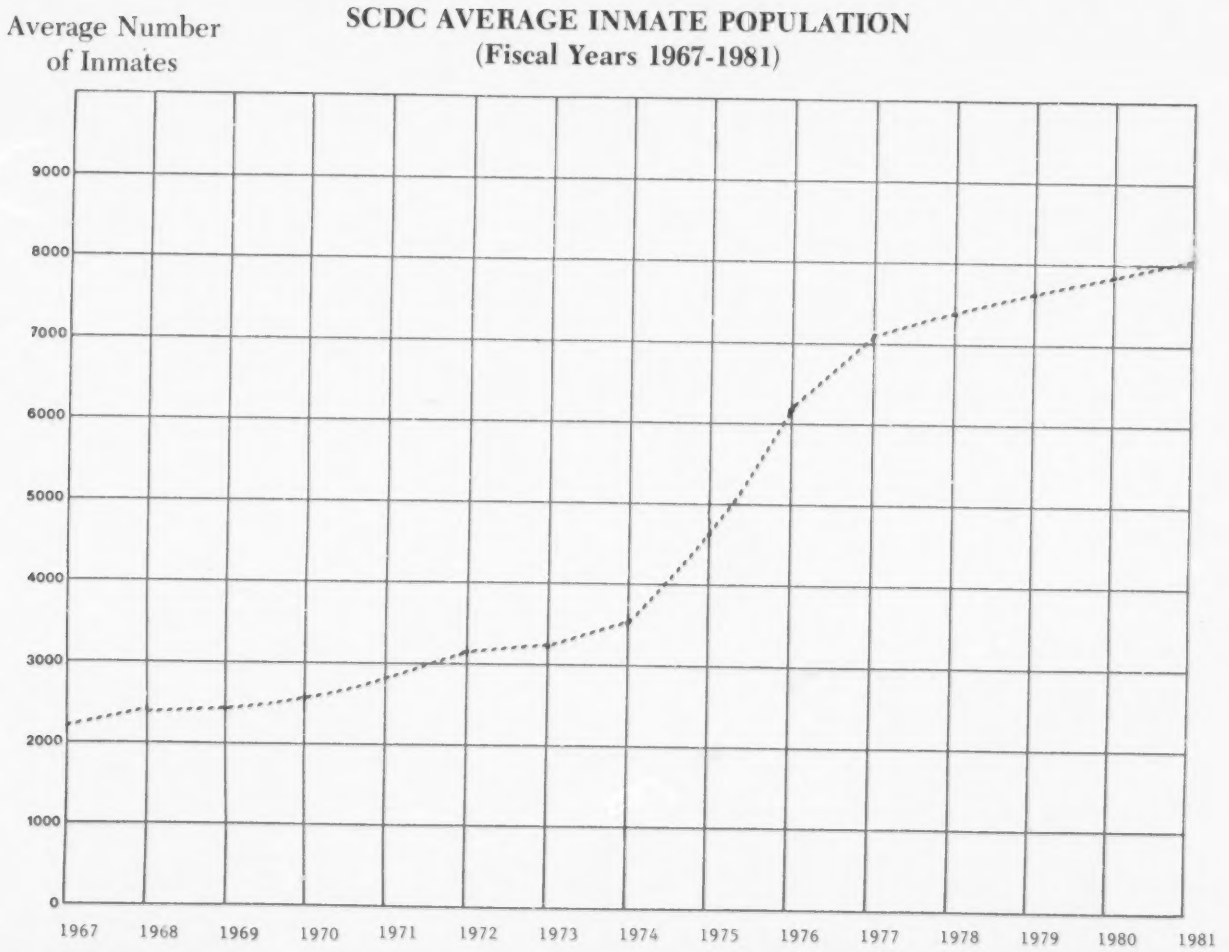
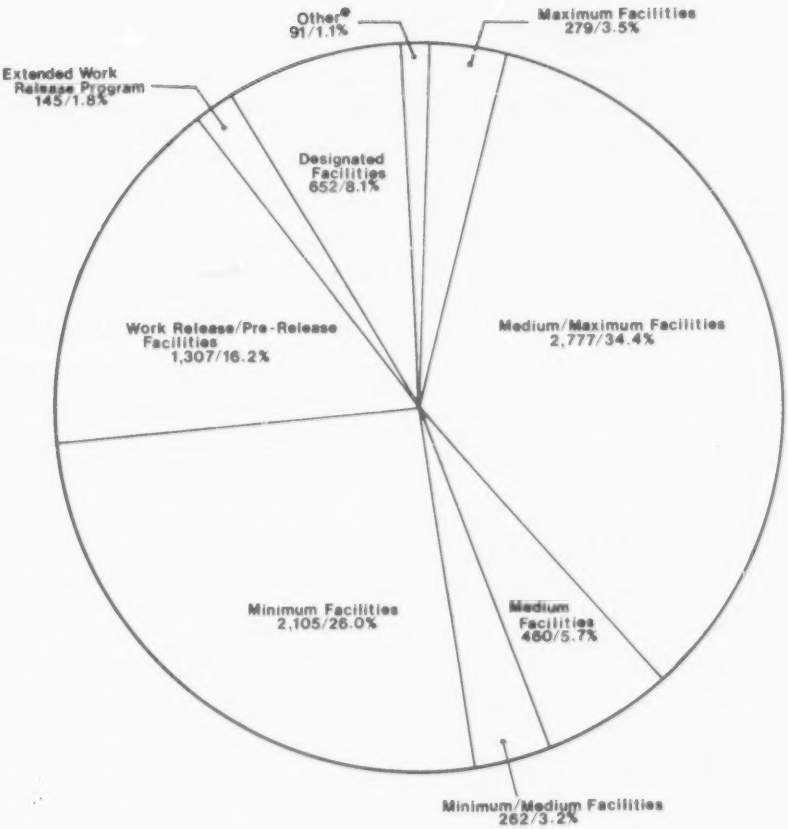

Average Number of Inmates
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Fiscal Years 1967-1981)
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION FY 1981

(Total Average Population = 8,078)



*These are inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, the State Park Health Center, the Governor's Mansion, and the Commissioner's Home.

TABLE 4

PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 1973-1981[1]

Fiscal Year	Based on State Funds Spent		Based on all Funds[2] Spent	
	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs
1973	$2,419	$ 6.63	$3,145	$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,075	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.47
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities.

[2] That is, state and federal funds and other revenues.

FIGURE 6

ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC
(FY 1973-1981)

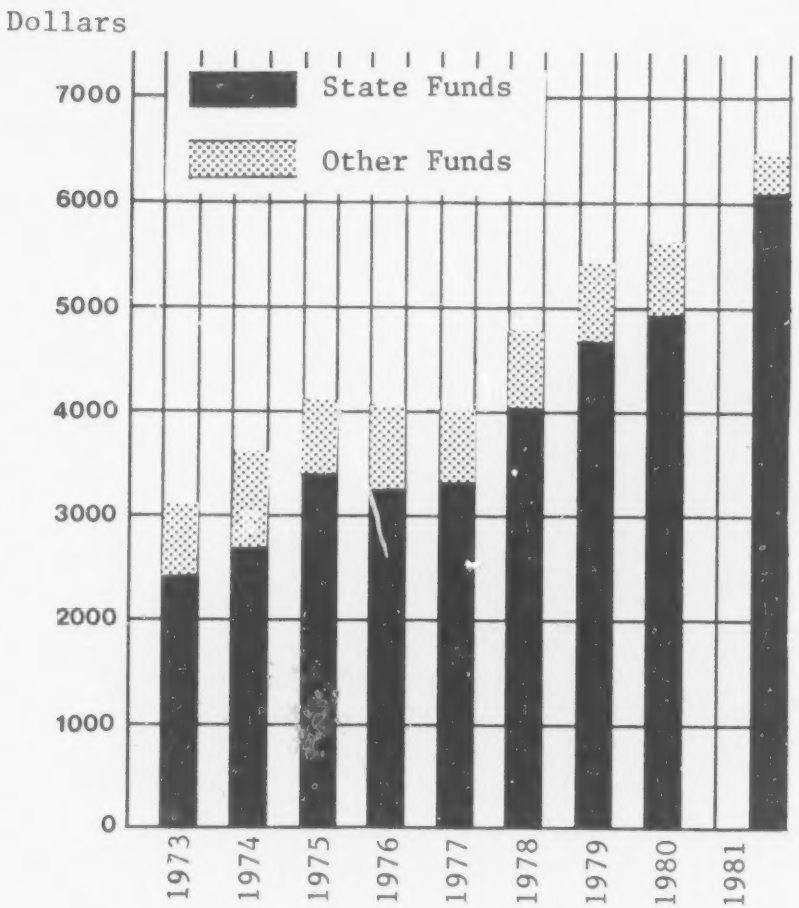


TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FY 1981

Office	Total Expenditures*
1. Office of the Commissioner (Includes Special Projects, Legal Advisor, Divisions of Inmate Relations, Public Information, and Internal Affairs and Inspections)	$ 1,111,234.00
2. Administration (Includes Divisions of Industries, Support Services, Personnel Administration and Training, and Resource and Information Management)	3,316,595.00
3. Operations (Includes Divisions of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance, Institutional Operations-Medium/Maximum Security and Institutional Operations-Minimum Security, and Appalachian and Coastal Correctional Regions)	38,359,455.00
4. Program Services (Includes Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, and Health Services)	5,402,293.00
GRAND TOTAL SCDC	$48,189,577.00

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Includes state appropriations, federal funds, and other revenues. Also included in these figures are employer contributions and fringe benefits. Excludes capital improvement expenditures.

FIGURE 7

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

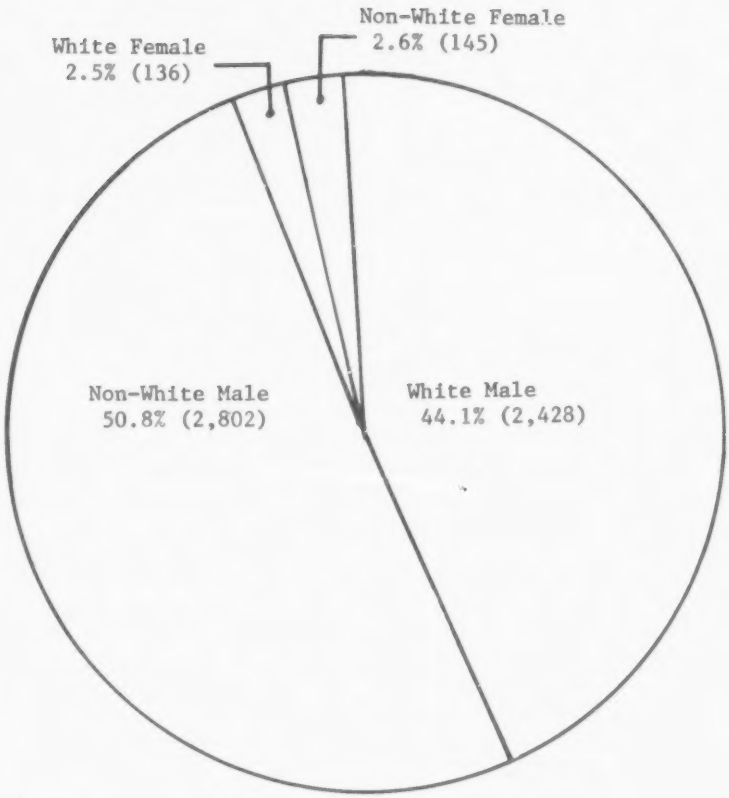


TABLE 6
FLOW OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1980 and 1981

	Fiscal Year 1980	Fiscal Year 1981	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
SCDC INMATE GAINS				
New Inmates Received by R & E Centers	5,337	5,617	280	5.2
Direct from courts	3,893	4,054	161	4.1
Transfers from counties	8	1	−7	−87.5
Parole revocation	135	195	60	44.4
Probation revocation	32	30	−2	−6.2
YOA parole revocation	52	39	−13	−25.0
Revocation of suspended sentence	124	239	115	92.7
YOA 5b[1]	133	126	−7	−5.3
YOA 5c[1]	954	926	−28	−2.9
YOA 5d[1]	0	0	—	—
Transfers from DYS[2]	0	0	—	—
Transfers, ICC[3]	6	7	1	16.7
(Women)[4]	(285)	(242)	(−43)	(−15.1)
Other Inmates Received	845	855	10	1.2
From DYS	0	0	—	—
Safekeepers	32	31	−1	−3.1
Hospital patients from counties	575	559	−16	−2.8
Escapees returned	206	262	56	27.2
Readmitted to count	32	3	−29	−90.6
TOTAL SCDC INMATE GAINS	6,182	6,472	290	4.7

TABLE 6 (Continued)

	Fiscal Year 1980	Fiscal Year 1981	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
SCDC INMATE LOSSES				
Released Less Good Time[5]	2,928	2,919	−9	−0.3
Released Per Court Order	251	199	−52	−20.7
Paroled[6]	1,619	2,194	575	35.5
Pardoned	0	0	—	—
Escapes	218	314	96	44.0
Transferred to Counties	601	558	−43	−7.2
Transferred to State Hospital	142	85	−57	−40.1
Tranferred to DYS	0	0	—	—
Transferred, ICC	0	0	—	—
Released to U. S. Marshal	2	3	1	50.0
Death	17	25	8	47.0
TOTAL SCDC INMATE LOSSES	5,778	6,297	519	9.0
NET GAIN/LOSS	404	175	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] See Section B of the Appendix, page 133, for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

[2] DYS — Department of Youth Services.

[3] ICC — Interstate Corrections Compact; through the ICC, an offender convicted of a crime in a party state may be transferred to his home state to serve his sentence, subject to the rules and regulations of the state in which he was convicted.

[4] Female offenders are initially received through Midlands R & E Center for photographing and fingerprinting only; they are transferred to the Women's Correctional Center for evaluation. The number of inmates received from each category includes both males and females. The total number of females received from all categories is also reported separately in the parentheses here. When totalling the number of inmates received, the numbers appearing in parentheses should not be included since it would result in double counting of females.

[5] Included in this category are also youthful offenders conditionally and unconditionally released by the SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Services.

[6] That is, paroled by the Parole and Community Corrections Board. The numbers shown in this category do not include youthful offenders paroled (or conditionally released) by the Division of Classification and Community Services' Parole Board.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981
(JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
Committing County	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,156	47.6	945	33.7	67	49.3	44	30.3	2,212	40.1	—
Abbeville	13	0.5	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.4	41
Anderson	107	4.4	42	1.5	6	4.4	2	1.4	157	2.8	12
Cherokee	89	3.7	67	2.4	3	2.2	2	1.4	161	2.9	11
Edgefield	5	0.2	28	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.6	37
Greenville	440	18.1	385	13.7	25	18.4	22	15.2	872	15.8	1
Greenwood	58	2.4	85	3.0	1	0.7	2	1.4	146	2.6	14
Laurens	28	1.2	31	1.1	2	1.5	2	1.4	63	1.1	23
McCormick	4	0.2	10	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	15	0.3	46
Oconee	51	2.1	11	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	63	1.1	25
Pickens	121	5.0	34	1.2	14	10.3	1	0.7	170	3.1	9
Saluda	6	0.2	18	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	25	0.4	40
Spartanburg	234	9.6	227	8.1	15	11.0	11	7.6	487	8.8	2
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION	626	25.8	1,027	36.6	45	33.1	74	51.0	1,772	32.2	—
Aiken	49	2.0	55	2.0	2	1.5	3	2.1	109	2.0	16
Allendale	5	0.2	31	1.1	1	0.7	1	0.7	38	0.7	35
Bamberg	9	0.4	33	1.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	43	0.8	32
Barnwell	12	0.5	19	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.6	39
Calhoun	3	0.1	13	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.3	44
Chester	18	0.7	32	1.1	2	1.5	1	0.7	53	1.0	30
Clarendon	16	0.6	40	1.4	1	0.7	3	2.1	60	1.1	26
Fairfield	9	0.4	23	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.6	38
Kershaw	15	0.6	34	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.7	50	0.9	31
Lancaster	30	1.2	30	1.1	3	2.2	0	0.0	63	1.1	23
Lee	4	0.2	12	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.3	44
Lexington	92	3.8	58	2.1	11	8.1	7	4.8	168	3.0	10

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Newberry	20	0.8	34	1.2	1	0.7	2	1.4	57	1.0	28
Orangeburg	46	1.9	87	3.1	6	4.4	8	5.5	147	2.7	13
Richland	101	4.2	277	9.9	9	6.6	27	18.6	414	7.5	3
Sumter	71	2.9	96	3.4	4	2.9	9	6.2	180	3.3	8
Union	32	1.3	26	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.7	59	1.1	27
York	94	3.9	127	4.5	4	2.9	11	7.6	236	4.3	5
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION	646	26.6	830	29.6	24	17.6	27	18.6	1,527	27.7	—
Beaufort	36	1.5	40	1.4	0	0.0	3	2.1	79	1.4	18
Berkeley	43	1.8	19	0.7	2	1.5	0	0.0	64	1.2	22
Charleston	104	4.3	218	7.8	6	4.4	9	6.2	337	6.1	4
Chesterfield	26	1.1	39	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	66	1.2	20
Colleton	15	0.6	21	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.6	36
Darlington	49	2.0	60	2.1	1	0.7	1	0.7	111	2.0	15
Dillon	24	1.0	15	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	0.7	34
Dorchester	36	1.5	33	1.2	0	0.0	2	1.4	71	1.3	19
Florence	96	4.0	113	4.0	6	4.4	3	2.1	218	4.0	6

FIGURE 9

OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

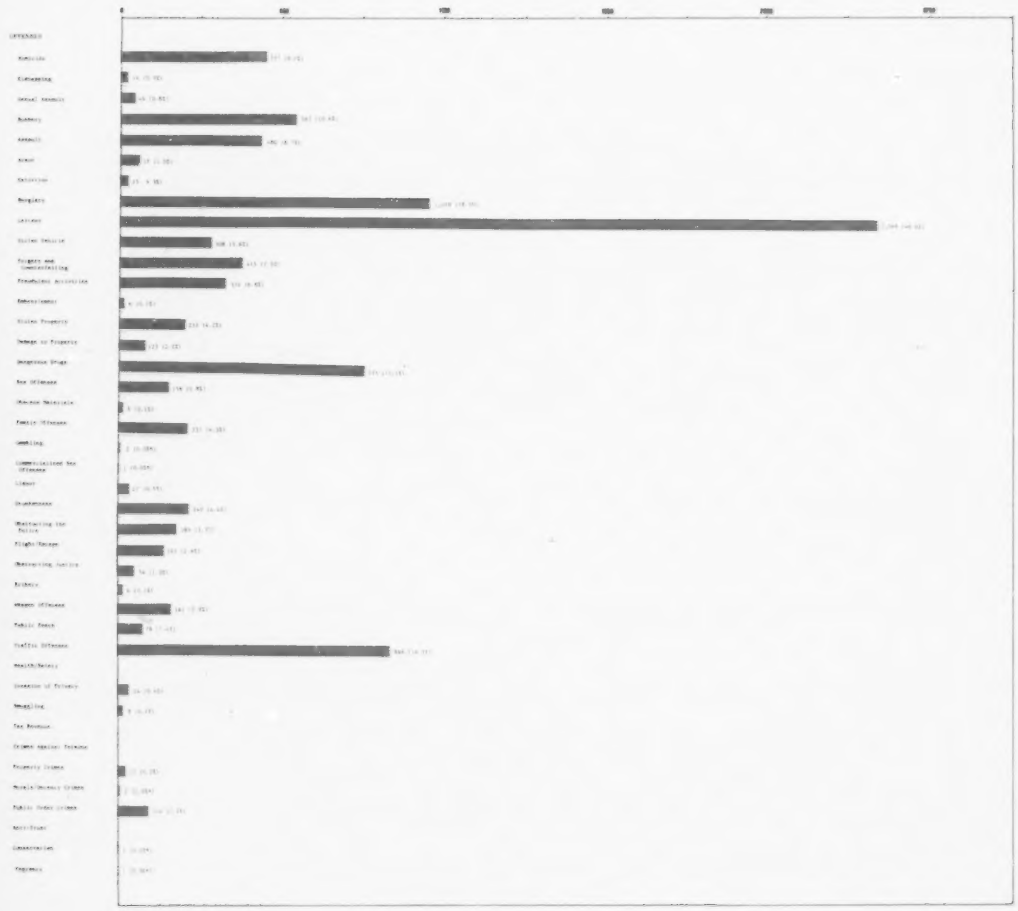


TABLE 7 (Continued)

Georgetown	20	0.8	36	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	1.0	29
Hampton	7	0.3	13	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.4	41
Horry	115	4.7	86	3.1	9	6.6	5	3.4	215	3.9	7
Jasper	11	0.4	8	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	20	0.4	41
Marion	34	1.4	53	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.7	88	1.6	17
Marlboro	24	1.0	42	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	1.2	20
Williamsburg	6	0.2	34	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.7	41	0.7	35
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	—
TOTAL	2,428	100.0	2,802	99.9	136	100.0	145	99.9	5,511	100.0	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

FIGURE 8

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS DURING FY 1981

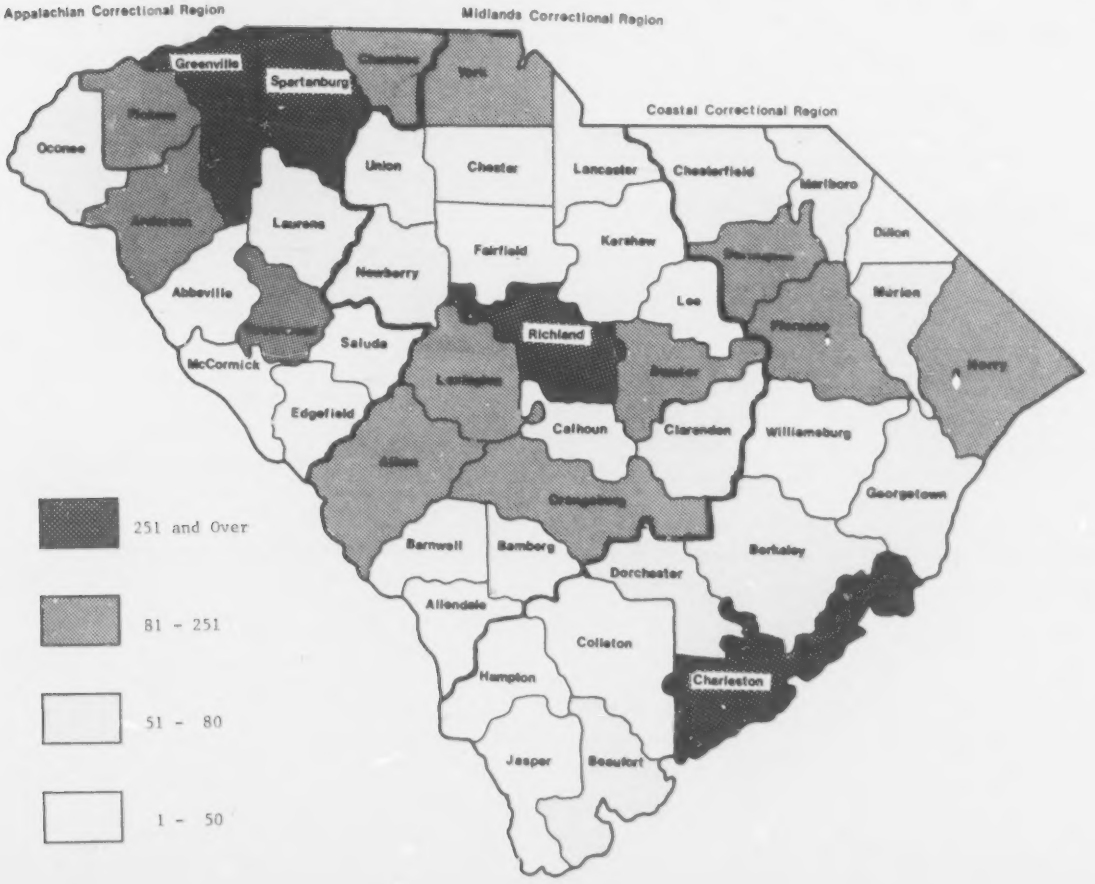


TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981
(JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Homicide	114	196	10	17	337	6.1	9
Kidnapping	3	10	0	1	14	0.3	27
Sexual Assault	23	23	0	0	46	0.8	23
Robbery	171	396	5	15	587	10.6	5
Assault	157	297	8	18	480	8.7	6
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Arson	35	19	2	1	57	1.0	21
Extortion	5	7	2	1	15	0.3	26
Burglary	449	557	8	5	1,019	18.5	2
Larceny	1,187	1,278	42	62	2,569	46.6	1
Stolen Vehicle	154	150	3	1	308	5.6	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	146	201	41	27	415	7.5	7
Fraudulent Activities	148	99	87	40	374	6.8	8
Embezzlement	1	1	0	4	6	0.1	30
Stolen Property	101	130	0	2	233	4.2	13
Damage to Property	62	57	1	3	123	2.2	19
Dangerous Drugs	498	280	30	15	833	15.1	4
Sex Offense	66	[illegible]	0	1	159	2.9	16
Obscene Materials	4	1	0	0	5	0.1	32
Family Offenses	105	126	4	2	237	4.3	12
Gambling	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	35
Liquor	19	7	1	0	27	0.5	24
Drunkenness	135	232	5	3	240	4.4	11
Obstructing the Police	79	95	1	10	185	3.3	14

TABLE 8 (Continued)

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Flight/Escape	100	37	1	3	141	2.6	17
Obstructing Justice	26	18	2	8	54	1.0	22
Bribery	3	3	0	0	6	0.1	30
Weapon Offense	57	98	2	4	161	2.9	15
Public Peace	31	40	1	6	78	1.4	20
Traffic Offenses	512	367	14	5	898	16.3	3
Invasion of Privacy	6	18	0	0	24	0.4	25
Smuggling	5	2	1	0	8	0.1	29
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Conservation	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	10	3	0	0	13	0.2	28
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Public Order Crimes	73	38	5	8	124	2.2	18
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	4,487	4,892	276	263	9,783	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	2,428	2,802	136	145	5,511	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, pages 138-139.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 9

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981
(JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Homicide[3]	103	174	10	17	304	5.5	6
Kidnapping	2	6	0	1	9	0.2	24
Sexual Assault	18	17	0	0	35	0.6	19
Robbery[4]	122	275	3	9	409	7.4	5
Assault	98	186	6	13	303	5.5	7
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Arson	19	16	0	1	36	0.6	18
Extortion	1	5	2	1	9	0.2	24
Burglary	207	280	3	3	493	8.9	2
Larceny	688	780	18	37	1,523	27.6	1
Stolen Vehicle	74	87	0	0	161	2.9	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	63	100	23	14	200	3.6	9
Fraudulent Activities	63	41	34	16	154	2.8	12
Embezzlement	1	0	0	2	3	0.0*	31
Stolen Property	72	87	0	0	159	2.9	11
Damage to Property	34	30	1	2	67	1.2	17
Dangerous Drugs	261	170	18	10	459	8.3	3
Sex Offenses	48	73	0	1	122	2.2	13
Obscene Materials	3	1	0	0	4	0.1	29
Family Offenses	88	111	4	2	205	3.7	8
Gambling	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	1	0	1	0.0*	34
Liquor	4	3	0	0	7	0.1	26
Drunkenness	80	39	2	0	121	2.2	14
Obstructing the Police	38	47	0	7	92	1.7	15
Flight/Escape	13	7	0	0	20	0.4	22

TABLE 9 (Continued)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Obstructing Justice	11	7	1	4	23	0.4	21
Bribery	3	2	0	0	5	0.1	28
Weapon Offense	27	40	1	2	70	1.3	16
Public Peace	9	10	0	1	20	0.4	22
Traffic Offenses	253	185	6	1	445	8.1	4
Invasion of Privacy	0	6	0	0	6	0.1	27
Smuggling	2	0	1	0	3	0.0*	31
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Conservation	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	34
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	2	2	0	0	4	0.1	29
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	34
Public Order Crimes	20	12	2	1	35	0.6	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES	2,428	2,802	136	145	5,511	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2,428	2,802	136	145	5,511	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, pages 138-139.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 44 (14.5%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section H of the Appendix, page 140.

[4] Of those inmates who were convicted of robbery, 170 (41.6%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section H of the Appendix, page 140.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 10

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

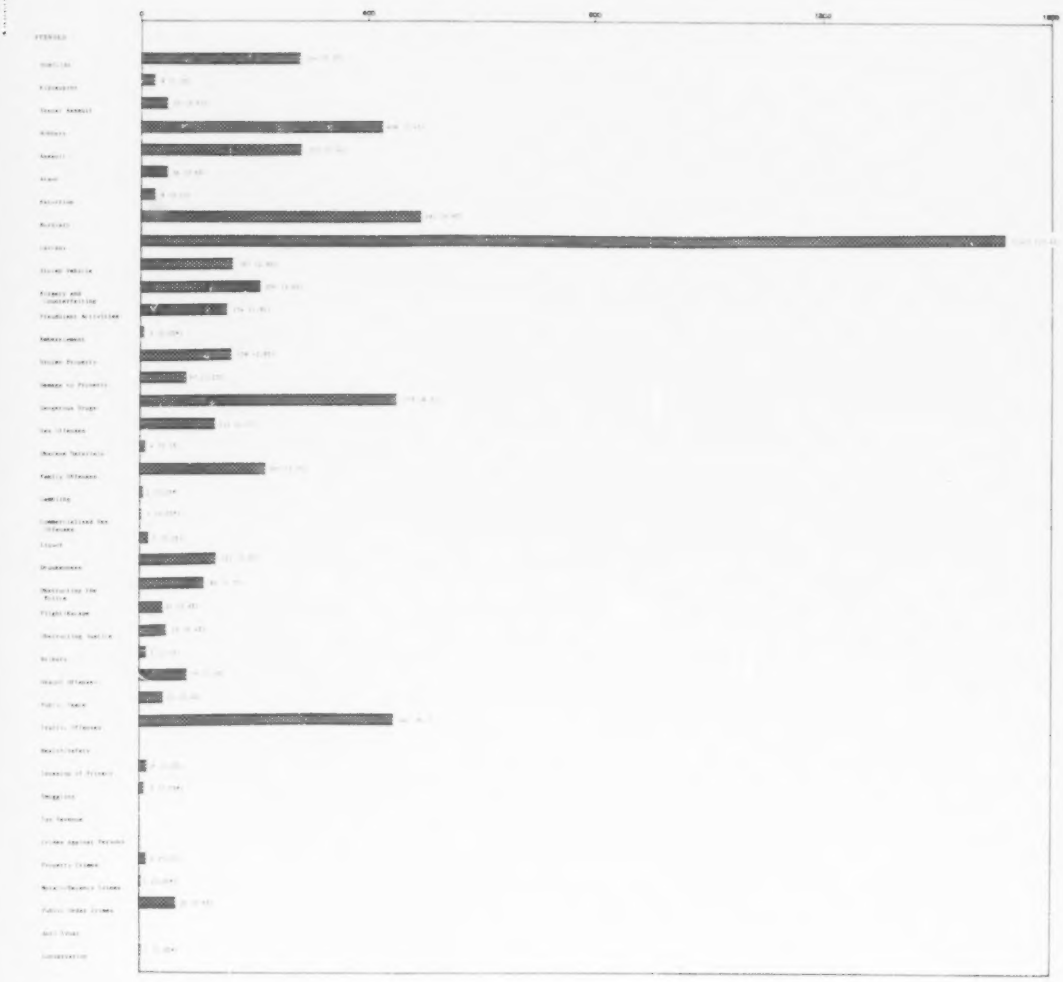


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FIGURE 11

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

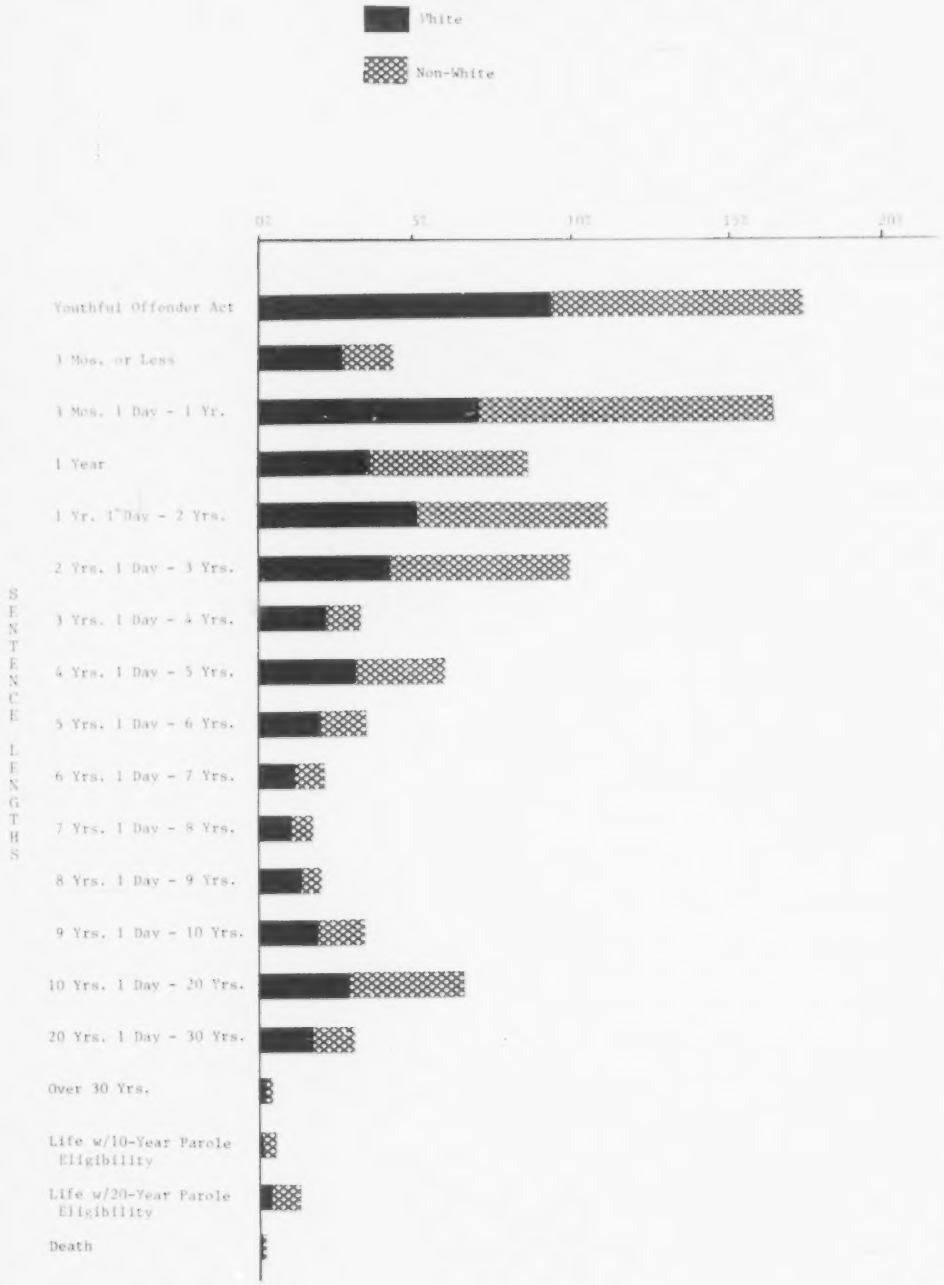
White
Non-White
0
50
100
150
200
SENTENCE LENGTHS
Youthful Offender Act
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.
Life w/10-Year Parole Eligibility
Life w/20-Year Parole Eligibility
Death

FIGURE 12

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

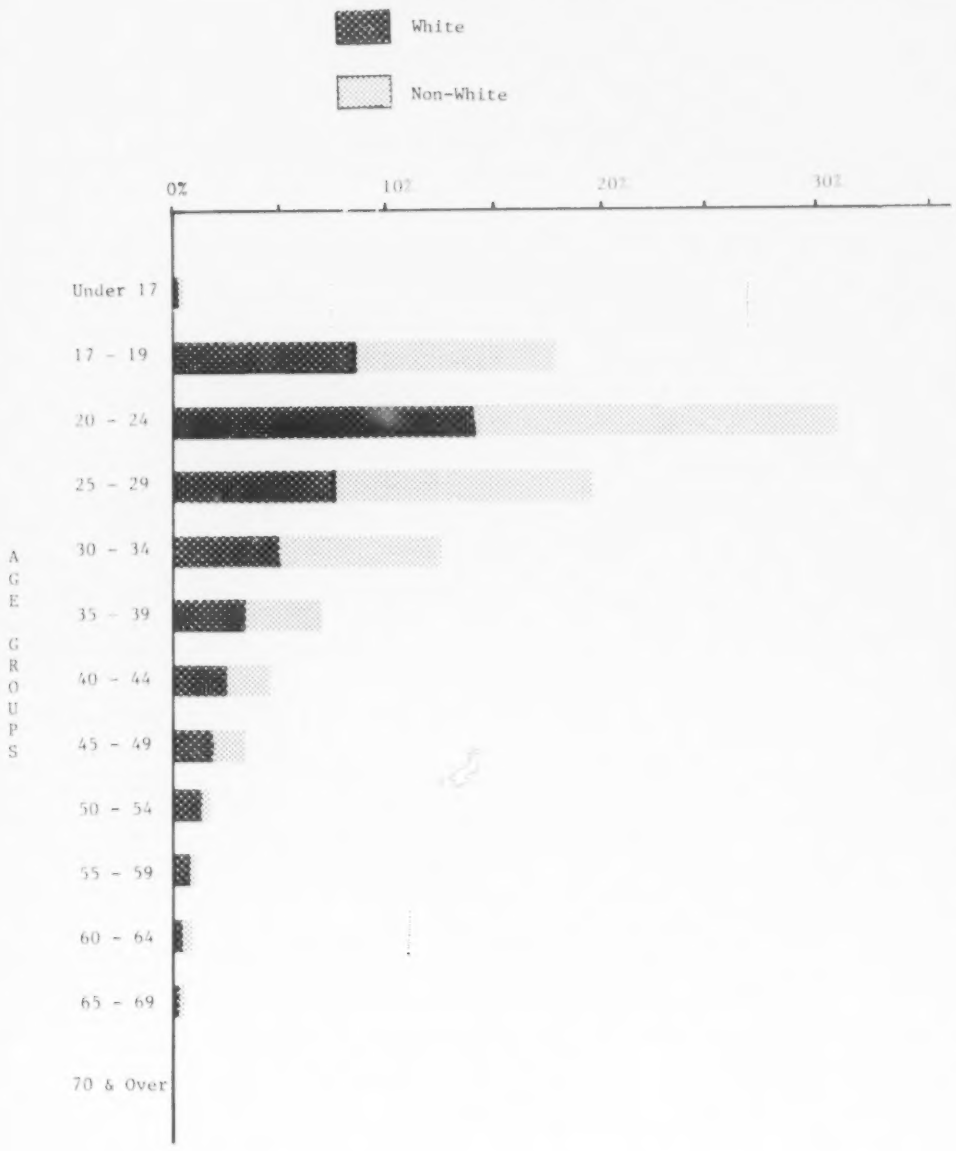

TABLE 10

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	496	20.4	438	15.6	21	15.4	18	12.4	973	17.6
3 Months or Less	130	5.4	99	3.5	5	3.7	8	5.5	242	4.4
3 Months 1 Day — 1 Year	387	15.9	461	16.4	32	23.5	26	17.9	906	16.4
1 Year	190	7.8	238	8.5	14	10.3	17	11.7	459	8.3
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	273	11.2	290	10.3	21	15.4	20	13.8	604	11.0
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	221	9.1	290	10.3	8	5.9	18	12.4	537	9.7
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	93	3.8	80	2.8	6	4.4	3	2.1	182	3.3
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	144	5.9	166	5.9	12	8.8	6	4.1	328	6.0
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	75	3.1	105	3.7	4	2.9	7	4.8	191	3.5
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	34	1.4	51	1.8	1	0.7	4	2.8	90	1.6
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	27	1.1	38	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	67	1.2
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	43	1.7	49	1.7	3	2.2	0	0.0	95	1.7
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	71	2.9	104	3.7	2	1.5	4	2.8	181	3.3
10 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	143	5.9	222	7.9	4	2.9	5	3.4	374	6.8
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	57	2.3	103	3.7	1	0.7	3	2.1	164	3.0
Over 30 Years	11	0.4	19	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.5
Life[2]	27	1.1	44	1.6	2	1.5	4	2.8	77	1.4
Death	6	0.2	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.2
TOTAL	2,428	99.6	2,802	99.7	136	99.8	145	100.0	5,511	99.9
Average Sentence Length[3]	4 yrs. 8 mos.		5 yrs. 6 mos.		2 yrs. 11 mos.		3 yrs. 8 mos.		5 yrs.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Out of 77 inmates in this sentence category, 33 are eligible for parole after serving 10 years and 44 after serving 20 years.

[3] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981
(JULY 1, 1980 — JUNE 30, 1981)

	Male				Female					
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	5	0.2	8	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	14	0.2
17-19.....	478	19.7	492	17.6	17	12.5	24	16.6	1,011	18.3
20-24.....	743	30.6	866	30.9	38	27.9	45	31.0	1,692	30.7
25-29.....	418	17.2	592	21.1	26	19.1	40	27.6	1,076	19.5
30-34.....	256	10.5	409	14.6	22	16.2	18	12.4	705	12.8
35-39.....	165	6.8	174	6.2	11	8.1	6	4.1	356	6.4
40-44.....	120	4.9	114	4.1	10	7.4	7	4.8	251	4.6
45-49.....	101	4.2	65	2.3	7	5.1	2	1.4	175	3.2
50-54.....	73	3.0	28	1.0	4	2.9	1	0.7	106	1.9
55-59.....	33	1.4	26	0.9	1	0.7	0	0.0	60	1.1
60-64.....	22	0.9	20	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	43	0.8
65-69.....	12	0.5	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.3
70 & Over ...	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
TOTAL.....	2,428	100.0	2,802	100.0	136	99.9	145	99.9	5,511	99.9
Special Age Groupings										
17	130		118		1		3		252	
18 and Over .	2,293		2,676		135		141		5,245	
21 and Over .	1,786		2,111		112		111		4,120	
24 and Under	1,226		1,366		55		70		2,717	
62 and Over .	19		17		0		1		37	
65 and Over .	14		8		0		0		22	
Average Age .	28		27		29		26		27	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.
[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981
(JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981)

	Male				Female					
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total	
Planning Districts[1]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,042	42.9	766	27.3	64	47.0	38	26.2	1,910	34.6
II. Upper Savannah	114	4.7	179	6.4	3	2.2	6	4.1	302	5.5
III. Catawba	174	7.2	215	7.7	9	6.6	13	9.0	411	7.4
IV. Central Midlands	222	9.1	392	14.0	21	15.4	36	24.8	671	12.2
V. Lower Savannah	124	5.1	238	8.5	10	7.4	12	8.3	384	7.0
VI. Santee-Wateree	106	4.4	182	6.5	5	3.7	13	9.0	306	5.6
VII. Pee Dee	253	10.4	322	11.5	7	5.1	6	4.1	588	10.7
VIII. Waccamaw	141	5.8	156	5.6	9	6.6	6	4.1	312	5.7
IX. Tri-County	183	7.5	270	9.6	8	5.9	11	7.6	472	8.6
X. Low Country	69	2.8	82	2.9	0	0.0	4	2.8	155	2.8
Out-of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,428	99.9	2,802	100.0	136	99.9	145	100.0	5,511	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section E of the Appendix, page 136.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 14

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

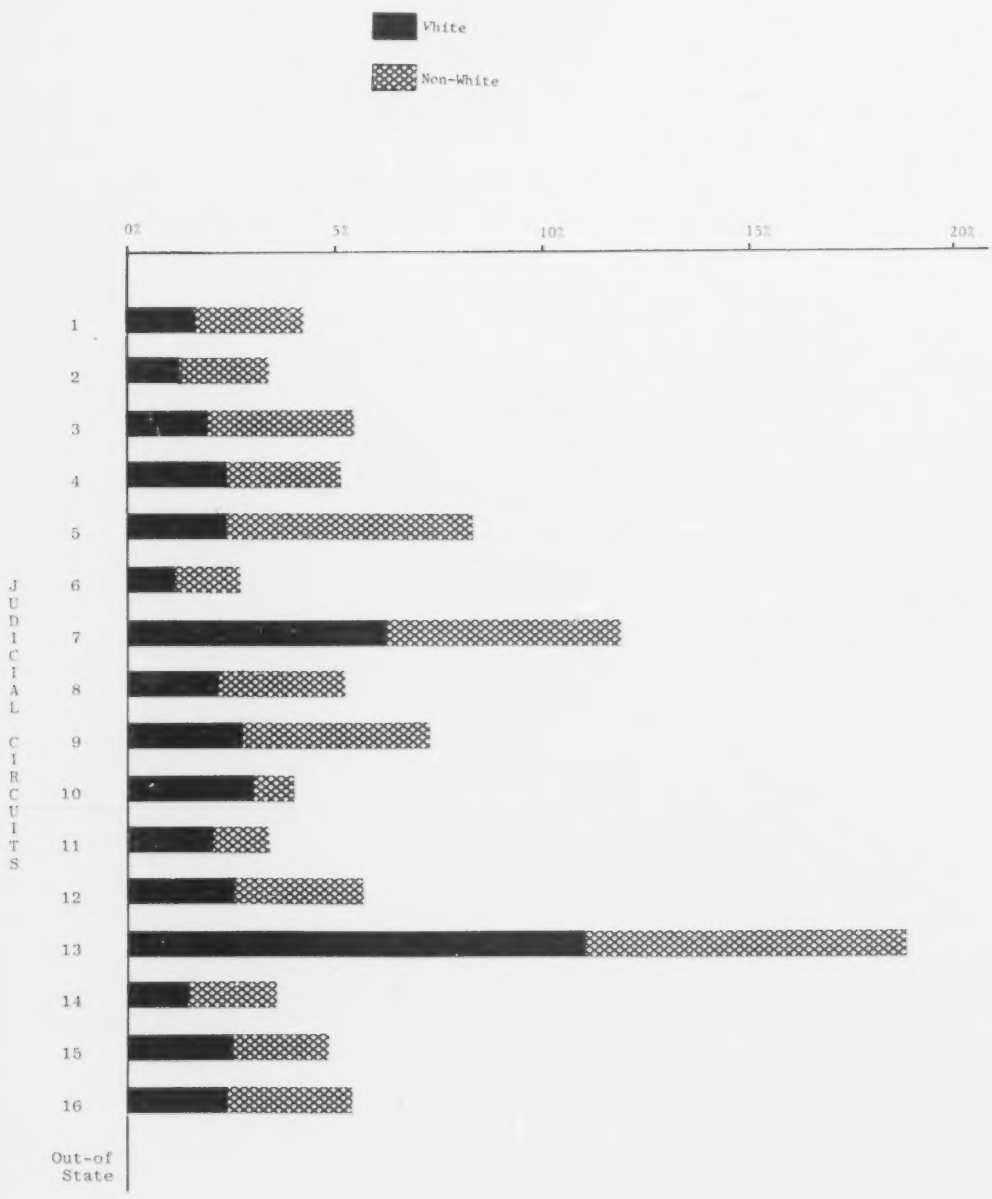

FIGURE 15

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

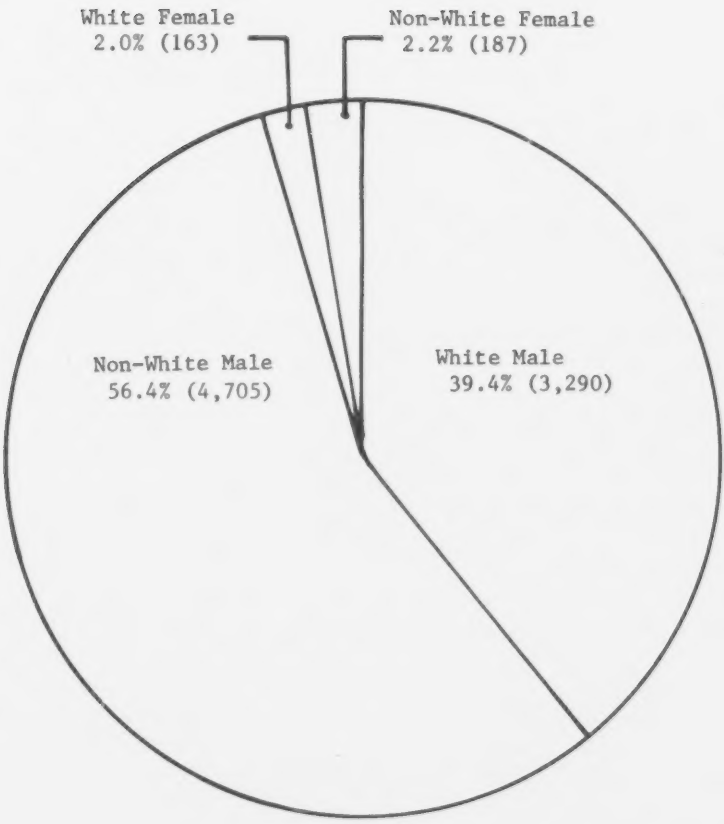

FIGURE 16

COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

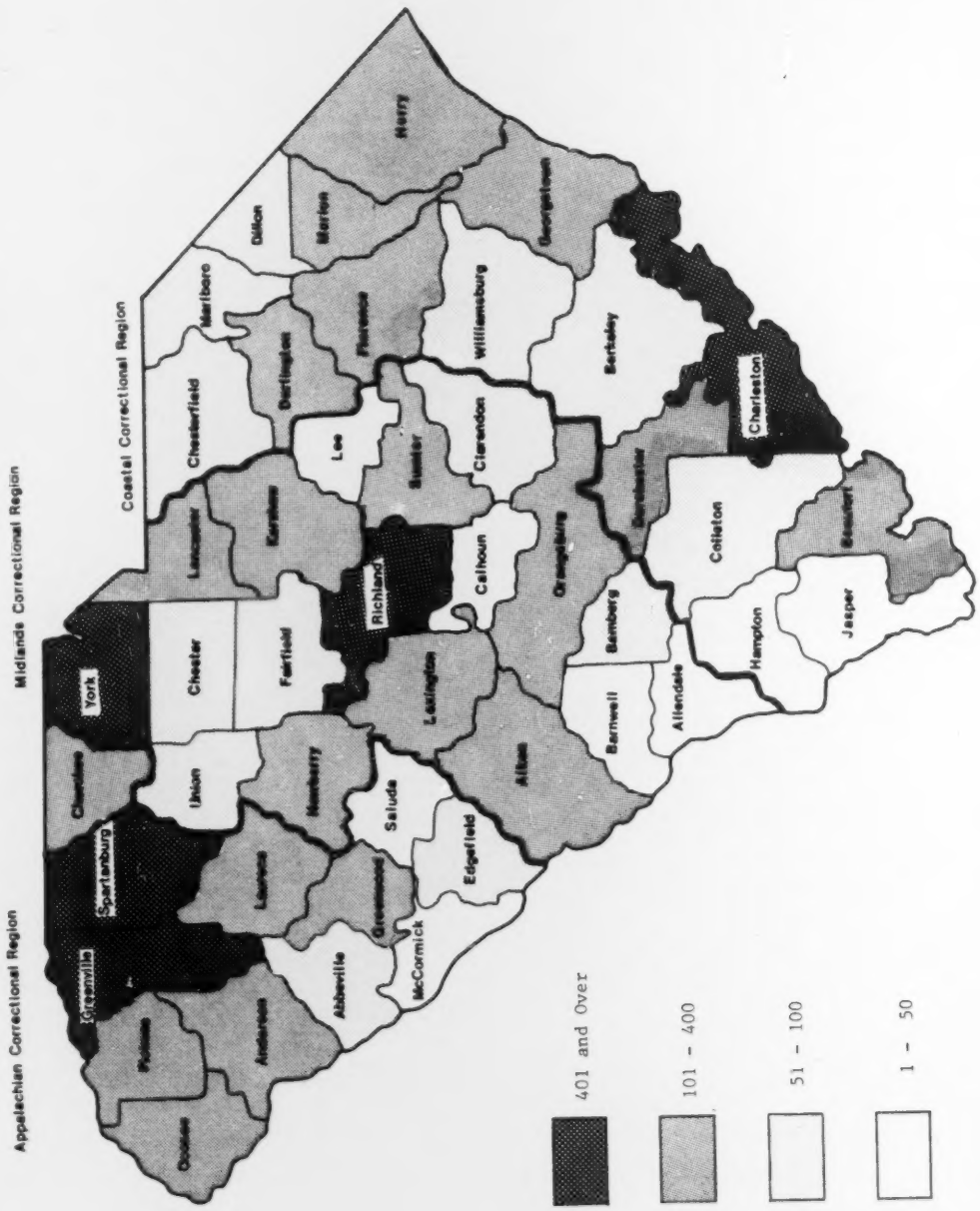

FIGURE 13

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981

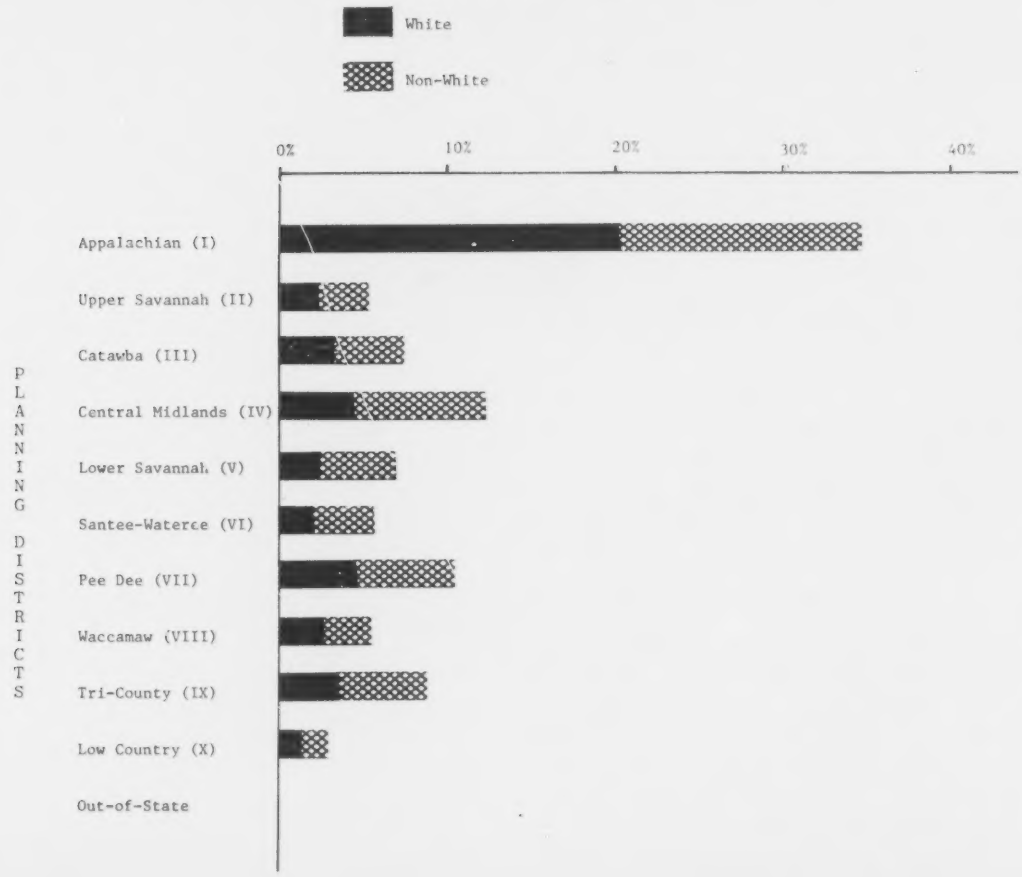

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981)

Judicial Circuits[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	85	3.5	133	4.7	6	4.4	10	6.9	234	4.2
2	70	2.9	107	3.8	3	2.2	3	2.1	183	3.3
3	97	4.0	182	6.5	5	3.7	13	9.0	297	5.4
4	123	5.1	156	5.6	1	0.7	2	1.4	282	5.1
5	116	4.8	311	11.0	9	6.6	28	19.3	464	8.4
6	57	2.3	85	3.0	5	3.7	1	0.7	148	2.7
7	323	13.3	294	10.5	18	13.2	13	9.0	648	11.8
8	119	4.9	157	5.6	4	2.9	6	4.1	286	5.2
9	147	6.0	237	8.4	8	5.9	9	6.2	401	7.3
10	158	6.5	53	1.9	7	5.1	2	1.4	220	4.0
11	107	4.4	114	4.1	11	8.1	9	6.2	241	4.4
12	130	5.4	166	5.9	6	4.4	4	2.8	306	5.6
13	561	23.1	419	15.0	39	28.7	23	15.9	1,042	18.9
14	74	3.0	113	4.0	1	0.7	5	3.4	193	3.5
15	135	5.6	122	4.4	9	6.6	5	3.4	271	4.9
16	126	5.2	153	5.5	4	2.9	12	8.3	295	5.4
Out-of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,428	100.0	2,802	99.9	136	99.8	145	100.1	5,511	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 137.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,449	44.0	1,360	29.0	90	55.1	68	36.3	2,967	35.4	—
Abbeville	22	0.6	35	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	58	0.7	35
Anderson	187	5.7	101	2.1	8	4.9	5	2.7	301	3.6	8
Cherokee	107	3.2	70	1.5	6	3.7	2	1.1	185	2.2	15
Edgefield	7	0.2	50	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	58	0.7	35
Greenville	479	14.6	469	10.0	32	19.6	22	11.8	1,002	12.0	1
Greenwood	53	1.6	128	2.7	3	1.8	4	2.1	188	2.2	14
Laurens	57	1.7	50	1.1	3	1.8	4	2.1	114	1.4	21
McCormick	3	0.1	15	0.3	0	0.0	3	1.6	21	0.2	46
Oconee	84	2.6	19	0.4	2	1.2	2	1.1	107	1.3	22
Pickens	155	4.7	55	1.2	13	8.0	2	1.1	225	2.7	11
Saluda	6	0.2	22	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	29	0.3	44
Spartanburg	289	8.8	346	7.4	23	14.1	21	11.2	679	8.1	4
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION	914	27.6	1,775	37.7	43	26.2	75	40.0	2,807	33.5	—
Aiken	78	2.4	107	2.3	5	3.1	1	0.5	191	2.3	12
Allendale	3	0.1	38	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.1	43	0.5	39
Bamberg	14	0.4	43	0.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	58	0.7	35
Barnwell	12	0.4	24	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	37	0.4	42
Calhoun	7	0.2	22	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	30	0.4	43
Chester	30	0.9	60	1.3	2	1.2	0	0.0	92	1.1	28
Clarendon	22	0.7	56	1.2	1	0.6	4	2.1	83	1.0	30
Fairfield	14	0.4	37	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	0.6	38
Kershaw	31	0.9	67	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.1	100	1.2	25
Lancaster	58	1.8	59	1.2	2	1.2	0	0.0	119	1.4	18

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Lee	8	0.2	33	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	42	0.5	40
Lexington	92	2.8	89	1.9	6	3.7	2	1.1	189	2.3	13
Newberry	27	0.8	69	1.5	3	1.8	4	2.1	103	1.2	24
Orangeburg	64	1.9	148	3.1	7	4.3	9	4.8	228	2.7	9
Richland	178	5.4	525	11.2	6	3.7	28	15.0	737	8.8	2
Sumter	77	2.3	143	3.0	3	1.8	4	2.1	227	2.7	10
Union	28	0.8	42	0.9	3	1.8	3	1.6	76	0.9	33
York	171	5.2	213	4.5	4	2.4	13	7.0	401	4.8	5
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION	916	27.7	1,560	33.2	30	18.2	44	23.5	2,550	30.5	—
Beaufort	52	1.6	75	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	129	1.5	17
Berkeley	58	1.8	37	0.8	2	1.2	1	0.5	98	1.2	26
Charleston	181	5.5	501	10.6	8	4.9	17	9.1	707	8.5	3
Chesterfield	25	0.8	61	1.3	1	0.6	2	1.1	89	1.1	29
Colleton	31	0.9	50	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	1.0	31
Darlington	49	1.5	85	1.8	1	0.6	1	0.5	136	1.6	16
Dillon	34	1.0	41	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.1	77	0.9	32
Dorchester	57	1.7	56	1.2	2	1.2	1	0.5	116	1.4	20
Florence	128	3.9	177	3.8	4	2.4	8	4.3	317	3.8	7
Georgetown	29	0.9	76	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	1.2	23
Hampton	9	0.3	17	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.3	45
Horry	175	5.3	156	3.3	10	6.1	6	3.2	347	4.2	6
Jasper	15	0.4	22	0.5	1	0.6	2	1.1	40	0.5	41
Marion	34	1.0	84	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	119	1.4	18
Marlboro	31	0.9	63	1.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	95	1.1	27
Williamsburg	8	0.2	59	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	68	0.8	34
OUT-OF-STATE	11	0.3	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.2	—
TOTAL	3,290	99.6	4,705	100.1	163	99.5	187	99.8	8,345	99.6	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

TABLE 15

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Homicide	474	834	42	65	1,415	17.0	4
Kidnapping	33	32	1	1	67	0.8	21
Sexual Assault	137	254	1	0	392	4.7	11
Robbery	657	1,553	26	40	2,276	27.3	2
Assault	376	728	10	24	1,138	13.6	5
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Arson	58	26	2	0	86	1.0	20
Extortion	6	8	1	1	16	0.2	27
Burglary	709	920	8	7	1,644	19.7	3
Larceny	1,812	1,855	41	64	3,772	45.2	1
Stolen Vehicle	223	227	2	1	453	5.4	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	232	274	33	37	576	6.9	9
Fraudulent Activities	117	98	69	21	305	3.6	14
Embezzlement	5	1	0	1	7	0.1	30
Stolen Property	122	200	0	3	325	3.9	13
Damage to Property	84	64	1	2	151	1.8	18
Dangerous Drugs	533	413	36	18	1,000	12.0	6
Sex Offenses	123	165	1	1	290	3.5	15
Obscene Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Family Offenses	59	55	3	2	119	1.4	19
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Liquor	10	4	1	0	15	0.2	28
Drunkenness	20	25	2	0	47	0.6	22
Obstructing the Police	76	86	1	6	169	2.0	17
Flight/Escape	429	249	11	9	698	8.4	7
Obstructing Justice	22	17	0	1	40	0.5	23
Bribery	4	3	0	0	7	0.1	30

FIGURE 17

OFFENSES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

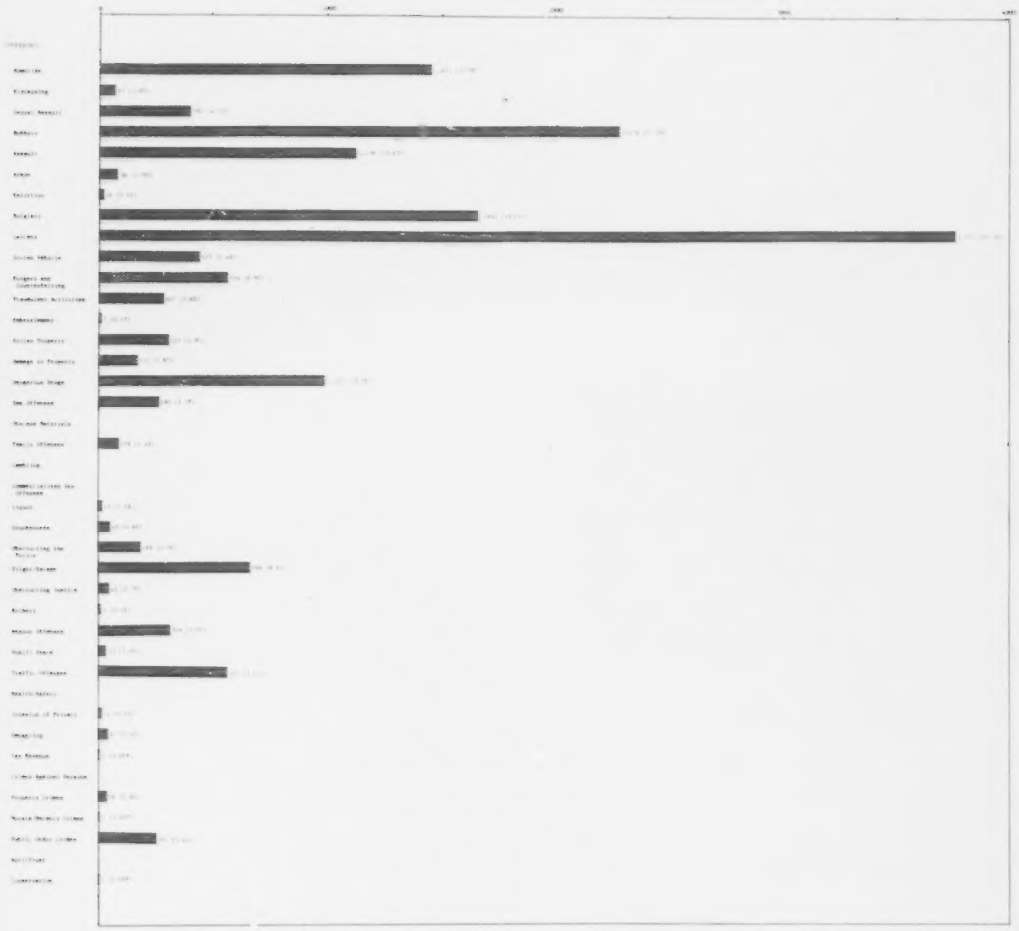

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FIGURE 18

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

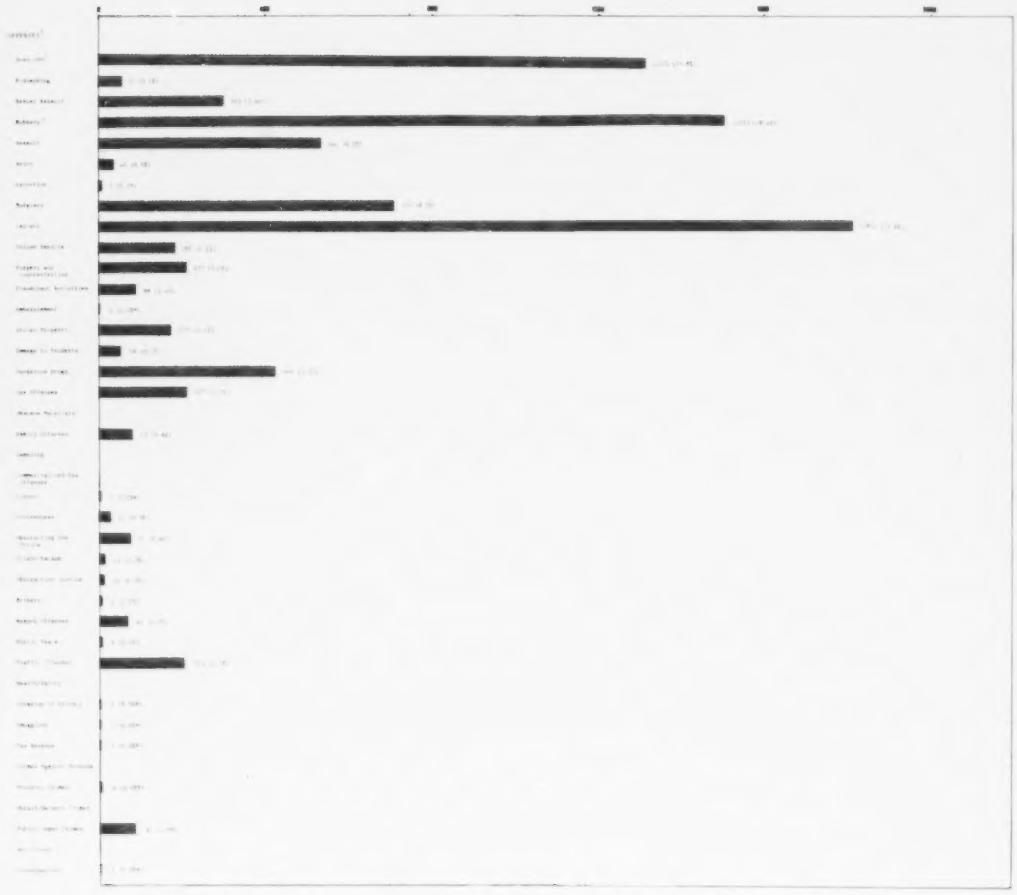

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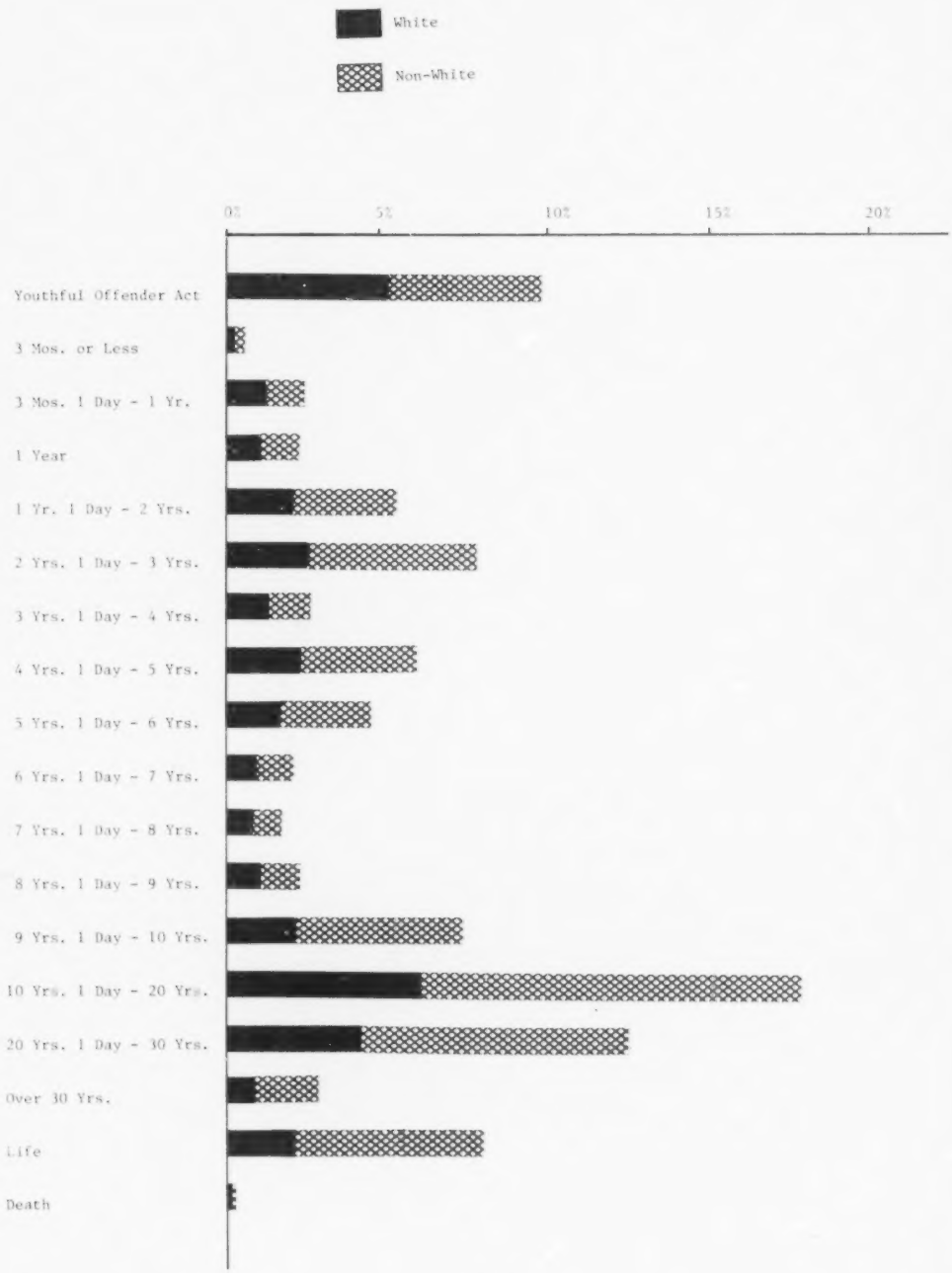
FIGURE 19

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981


White
Non-White
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
SENTENCE LENGTHS
Youthful Offender Act
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.
Life
Death

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 15 (Continued)
TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Weapon Offense	114	204	6	5	329	3.9	12
Public Peace	10	12	1	0	23	0.3	26
Traffic Offenses	358	214	6	3	581	7.0	8
Invasion of Privacy	4	7	0	0	11	0.1	29
Smuggling	18	14	1	0	33	0.4	24
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	2	0	0	0	2	0.0*	32
Conservation	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	18	10	0	0	28	0.3	25
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Public Order Crimes	157	113	4	7	281	3.4	16
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	7,003	8,666	310	319	16,298	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	3,290	4,705	163	187	8,345	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, pages 138-139.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 16

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Offense Classification	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[1]
Homicide	435	773	43	64	1,315	15.8	3
Kidnapping	28	27	1	1	57	0.7	19
Sexual Assault	103	200	0	0	303	3.6	7
Robbery	456	1,031	18	28	1,533	18.4	2
Assault	174	345	8	14	541	6.5	5
Arson	30	15	0	0	45	0.5	20
Extortion	1	4	1	1	7	0.1	24
Burglary	300	418	4	3	725	8.7	4
Larceny	846	929	17	32	1,824	21.8	1
Stolen Vehicle	90	94	1	0	185	2.2	11
Forgery and Counterfeiting	79	114	18	16	227	2.7	8
Fraudulent Activities	39	29	23	7	98	1.2	13
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	29
Stolen Property	64	108	0	1	173	2.1	12
Damage to Property	27	28	1	2	58	0.7	18
Dangerous Drugs	217	194	20	9	440	5.3	6
Sex Offenses	96	130	0	1	227	2.7	8
Obscene Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Family Offenses	31	42	2	2	77	0.9	15
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Liquor	2	0	0	0	2	0.0*	28
Drunkenness	10	12	1	0	23	0.3	21
Obstructing the Police	31	37	0	3	71	0.8	16

TABLE 16 (Continued)

Offense Classification	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[1]
Flight/Escape	10	3	0	0	13	0.2	22
Obstructing Justice	7	3	0	0	10	0.1	23
Bribery	3	3	0	0	6	0.1	25
Weapon Offense	23	35	1	2	61	0.7	17
Public Peace	2	4	0	0	6	0.1	25
Traffic Offenses	136	84	1	1	222	2.7	10
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	29
Smuggling	0	0	1	0	1	0.0*	29
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	29
Conservation	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	29
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	2	2	0	0	4	0.0*	27
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	44	41	2	0	87	1.0	14
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	3,290	4,705	163	187	8,345	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	3,290	4,705	163	187	8,345	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section G of the Appendix, pages 138-139.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 197 (15.0%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section H of the Appendix, page 140.

[4] Of those inmates who were convicted of robbery, 845 (55.1%)were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section H of the Appendix, page 140.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 17

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	407	12.4	376	8.0	25	15.3	14	7.5	822	9.8
3 Months or Less	15	0.4	12	0.2	2	1.2	2	1.1	31	0.4
3 Months 1 Day — 1 Year	99	3.0	140	3.0	8	4.9	6	3.2	253	3.0
1 Year	88	2.7	136	2.9	8	4.9	7	3.7	239	2.9
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	199	6.0	223	4.7	16	9.8	15	8.0	453	5.4
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	251	7.6	348	7.4	8	4.9	18	9.6	625	7.5
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	139	4.2	129	2.7	6	3.7	6	3.2	280	3.4
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	236	7.2	288	6.1	13	8.0	11	5.9	548	6.6
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	165	5.0	222	4.7	10	6.1	15	8.0	412	4.9
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	85	2.6	122	2.6	3	1.8	8	4.3	218	2.6
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	65	2.0	91	1.9	0	0.0	6	3.2	162	1.9
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	102	3.1	137	2.9	5	3.1	0	0.0	244	2.9
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	210	6.4	351	7.5	8	4.9	13	7.0	582	7.0
10 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	538	16.4	875	18.6	24	14.7	35	18.7	1,472	17.6
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	341	10.4	681	14.5	10	6.1	14	7.5	1,046	12.5
Over 30 Years	87	2.6	187	4.0	1	0.6	1	0.5	276	3.3
Life[2]	250	7.6	379	8.0	16	9.8	16	8.6	661	7.9
Death	13	0.3	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.2
TOTAL	3,290	99.9	4,705	99.9	163	99.8	187	100.0	8,345	99.8
Average Sentence Length[3]	11 Yrs. 6 Mos.		12 Yrs. 8 Mos.		8 Yrs. 2 Mos.		9 Yrs. 2 Mos.		12 Yrs. 1 Mo.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Managment.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Out of 661 inmates in this sentence category, 464 are eligible for parole after serving 10 years and 197 after serving 20 years.

[3] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

FIGURE 20
AGE GROUPS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

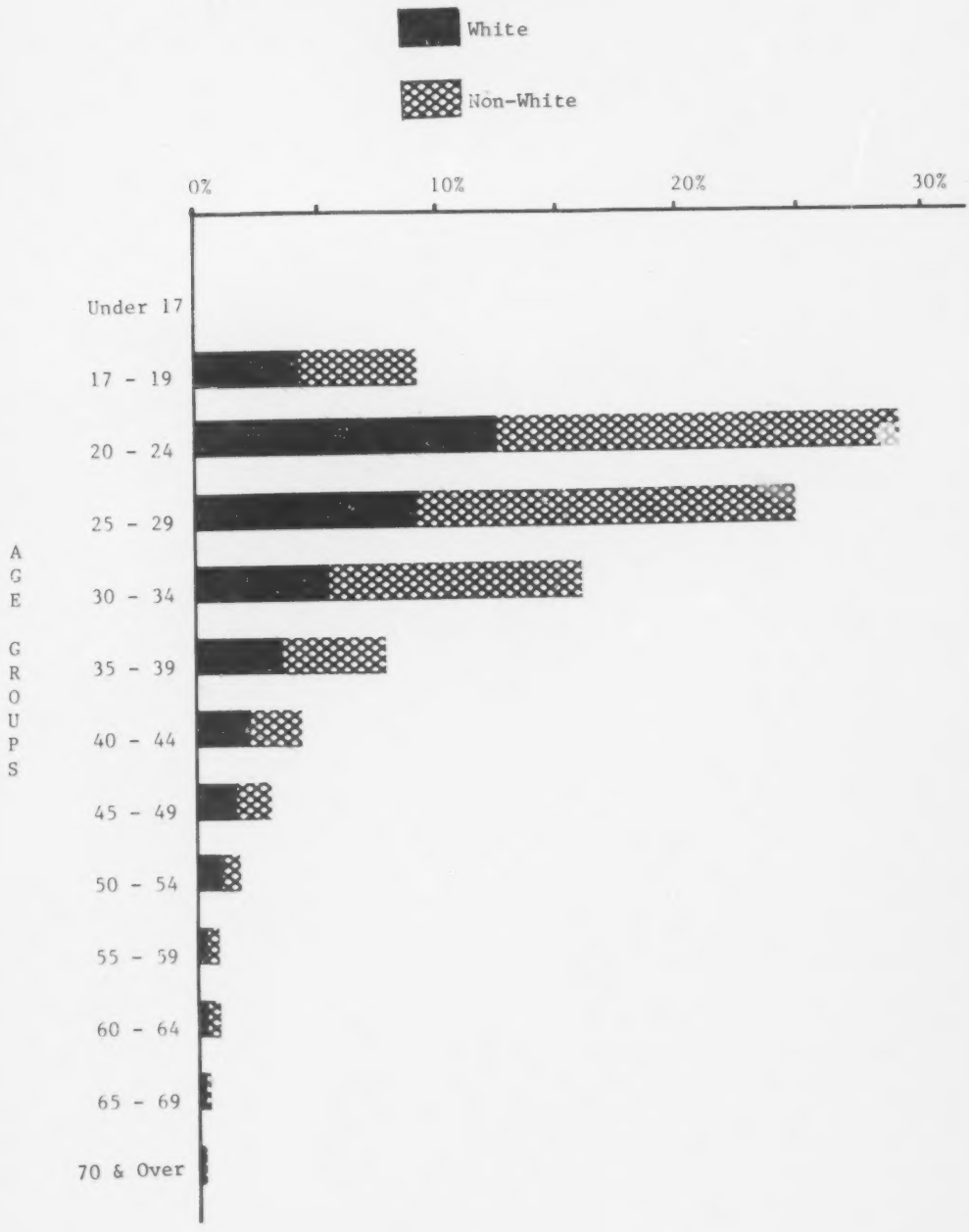


FIGURE 21

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

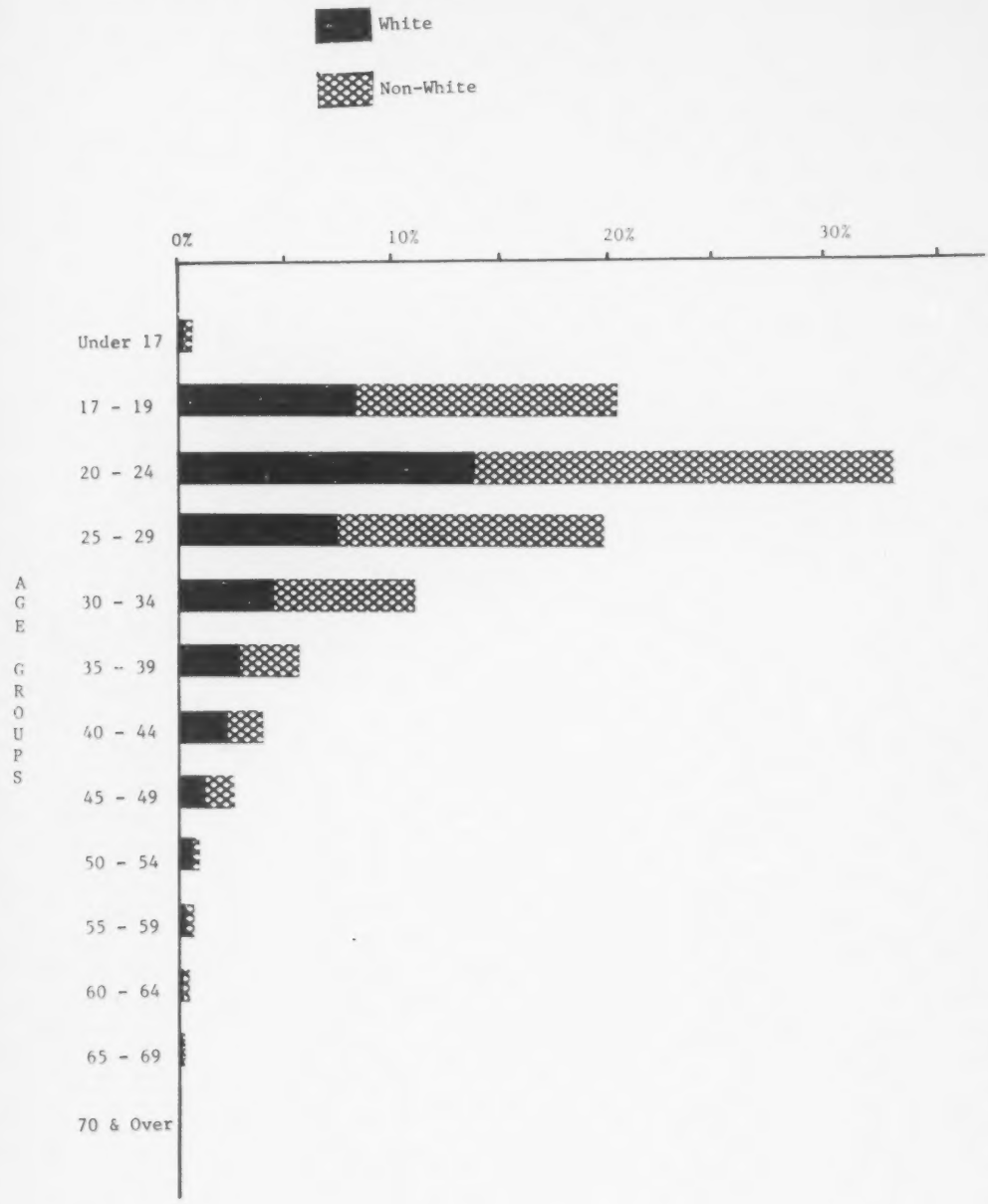


FIGURE 22

CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

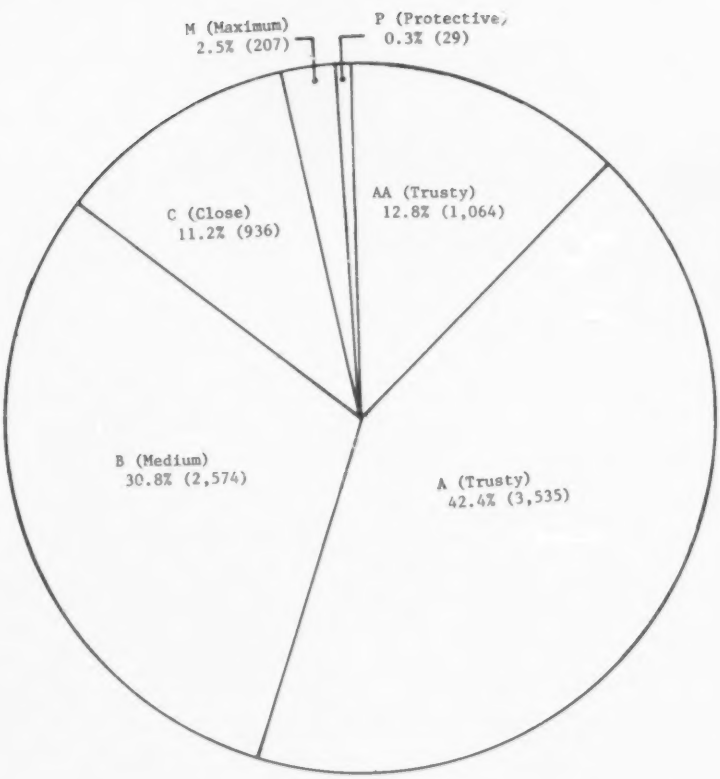


TABLE 18

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Age[1]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]
Under 17	4	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	8	0.1
17-19	354	10.8	386	8.2	15	9.2	21	11.2	776	9.3
20-24	1,014	30.8	1,363	29.0	42	25.8	46	24.6	2,465	29.5
25-29	742	22.6	1,280	27.2	31	19.0	59	31.6	2,112	25.3
30-34	440	13.4	868	18.4	26	16.0	25	13.4	1,359	16.3
35-39	283	8.6	348	7.4	20	12.3	11	5.9	662	7.9
40-44	171	5.2	178	3.8	12	7.4	10	5.3	371	4.4
45-49	133	4.0	117	2.5	10	6.1	10	5.3	270	3.2
50-54	74	2.2	64	1.4	6	3.7	0	0.0	144	1.7
55-59	26	0.8	42	0.9	1	0.6	2	1.1	71	0.8
60-64	28	0.8	31	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	61	0.7
65-69	13	0.4	17	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.4
70 & Over ...	8	0.2	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.2
TOTAL	3,290	99.9	4,705	100.1	163	100.1	187	100.0	8,345	99.8

Special Age Groupings

17	43	52	1	2	98
18 and Over .	3,243	4,650	162	184	8,239
21 and Over .	2,746	4,053	141	157	7,097
24 and Under	1,372	1,752	57	68	3,249
62 and Over .	30	41	0	1	72
65 and Over .	21	25	0	0	46
Average Age .	29	28	30	29	29

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1981.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 19

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Age At Time of Admission	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	14	0.4	24	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.1	40	0.5
17-19	677	20.6	998	21.2	24	14.7	31	16.6	1,730	20.7
20-24	1,105	33.6	1,595	33.9	42	25.8	57	30.5	2,799	33.5
25-29	584	17.8	998	21.2	30	18.4	49	26.2	1,661	19.9
30-34	341	10.4	535	11.4	24	14.7	21	11.2	921	11.0
35-39	215	6.5	230	4.9	19	11.6	8	4.3	472	5.6
40-44	152	4.6	141	3.0	13	8.0	11	5.9	317	3.8
45-49	102	3.1	85	1.8	6	3.7	4	2.1	197	2.4
50-54	46	1.4	36	0.8	4	2.4	1	0.5	87	1.0
55-59	27	0.8	31	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.1	61	0.7
60-64	15	0.4	21	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	37	0.4
65-69	8	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.2
70 & Over ...	4	0.1	2	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
TOTAL.....	3,290	99.9	4,705	99.9	163	99.9	187	100.0	8,345	99.8
Special Age Groupings										
17	165		241		4		5		415	
18 and Over .	3,111		4,440		159		180		7,890	
21 and Over .	2,340		3,340		131		143		5,954	
24 and Under	1,796		2,617		66		88		4,569	
62 and Over .	16		22		0		1		39	
65 and Over .	12		11		0		0		23	
Average Age .	27		26		29		27		26	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 20

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING REGION, RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Appalachian Region										
AA Trusty	119	8.2	111	8.2	21	23.3	17	25.0	268	9.0
A Trusty	675	46.6	668	49.1	38	42.2	23	33.8	1,404	47.3
B Medium	389	26.8	427	31.4	27	30.0	23	33.8	866	29.2
C Close	216	14.9	127	9.3	4	4.4	5	7.4	352	11.9
M Maximum	42	2.9	26	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	2.3
Protective	8	0.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.3
TOTAL	1,449	100.0	1,360	100.0	90	99.9	68	100.0	2,967	100.0
Midlands Region										
AA Trusty	119	13.0	261	14.7	12	27.9	16	21.3	408	14.5
A Trusty	344	37.6	668	37.6	13	30.2	20	26.7	1,045	37.2
B Medium	279	30.5	597	33.6	14	32.6	30	40.0	920	32.8
C Close	132	14.4	198	11.2	4	9.3	9	12.0	343	12.2
M Maximum	34	3.7	48	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	2.9
Protective	6	0.6	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.3
TOTAL	914	99.8	1,775	100.0	43	100.0	75	100.0	2,807	99.9
Coastal Region										
AA Trusty	128	14.0	238	15.2	8	26.6	9	20.4	383	15.0
A Trusty	386	42.1	671	43.0	12	40.0	14	31.8	1,083	42.5
B Medium	247	27.0	505	32.4	7	23.3	18	40.9	777	30.5
C Close	127	13.9	107	6.8	3	10.0	3	6.8	240	9.4
M Maximum	21	2.3	35	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	2.2
Protective	7	0.8	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.4
TOTAL	916	100.1	1,560	99.9	30	99.9	44	99.9	2,550	100.0

TABLE 20 (Continued)

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING REGION, RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Out-of-State										
AA Trusty	3	27.3	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	23.8
A Trusty	1	9.1	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	14.3
B Medium	5	45.4	6	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	52.4
C Close	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8
M Maximum	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8
Protective	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	11	100.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	100.1
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	369	11.2	612	13.0	41	25.2	42	22.4	1,064	12.8
A Trusty	1,406	42.7	2,009	42.7	63	38.6	57	30.5	3,535	42.4
B Medium	920	28.0	1,535	32.6	48	29.4	71	38.0	2,574	30.8
C Close	476	14.5	432	9.2	11	6.7	17	9.1	936	11.2
M Maximum	98	3.0	109	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	207	2.5
Protective	21	0.6	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.3
TOTAL	3,290	100.0	4,705	100.0	163	99.9	187	100.0	8,345	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 24

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

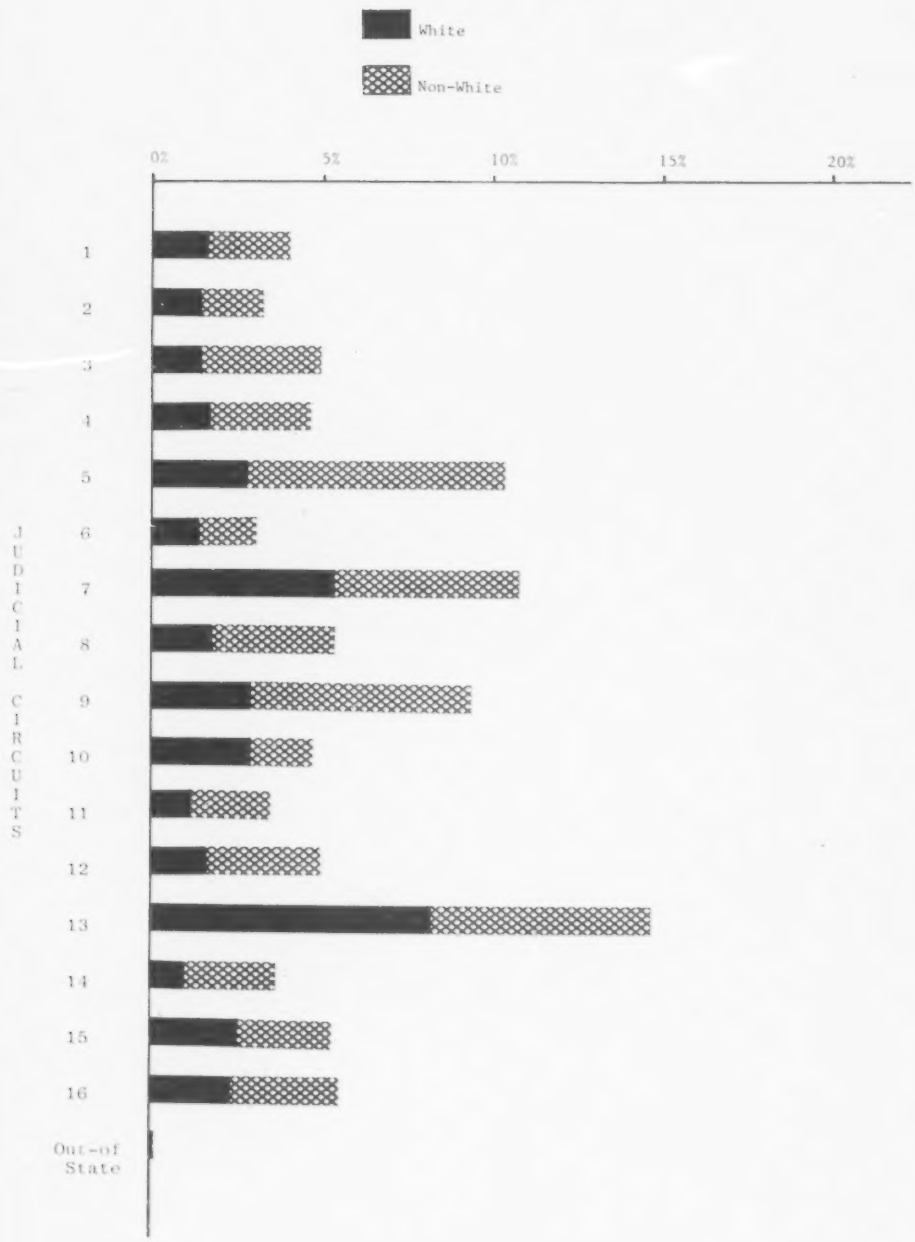


FIGURE 25

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

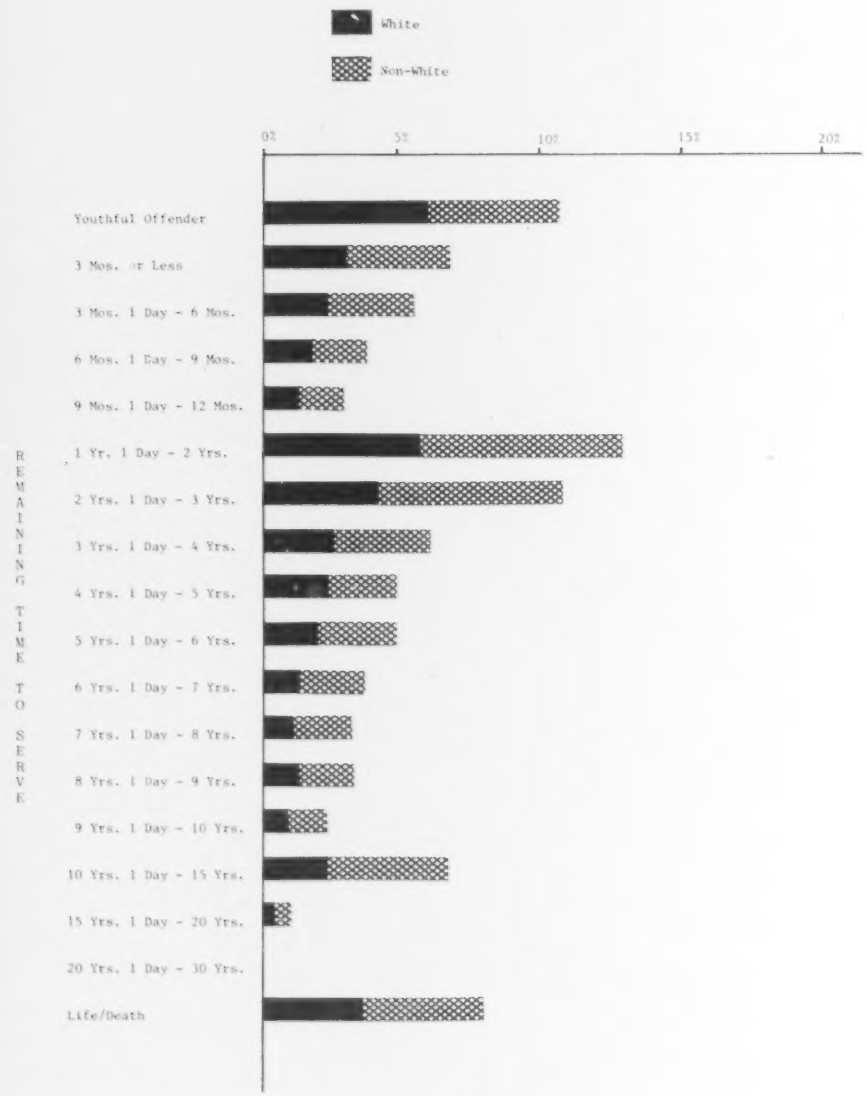

White
Non-White
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE
Youthful Offender
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Life/Death

TABLE 21

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Planning Districts[1]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,301	39.5	1,061	22.6	84	51.5	54	28.9	2,500	30.0
II. Upper Savannah	148	4.5	300	6.4	6	3.7	14	7.5	468	5.6
III. Catawba	287	8.7	374	7.9	11	6.7	16	8.6	688	8.2
IV. Central Midlands	311	9.4	720	15.3	15	9.2	34	18.2	1,080	12.9
V. Lower Savannah	178	5.4	382	8.1	13	8.0	14	7.5	587	7.0
VI. Santee-Wateree	138	4.2	299	6.4	4	2.4	11	5.9	452	5.4
VII. Pee Dee	301	9.1	511	10.9	7	4.3	14	7.5	833	10.0
VIII. Waccamaw	212	6.4	291	6.2	10	6.1	7	3.7	520	6.2
IX. Tri-County	296	9.0	593	12.6	12	7.4	19	10.2	920	11.0
X. Low Country	107	3.2	164	3.5	1	0.6	4	2.1	276	3.3
Out-of-State	11	0.3	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.2
TOTAL	3,290	99.7	4,705	100.1	163	99.9	187	100.1	8,345	99.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section E, page 136, of the Appendix.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 23

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

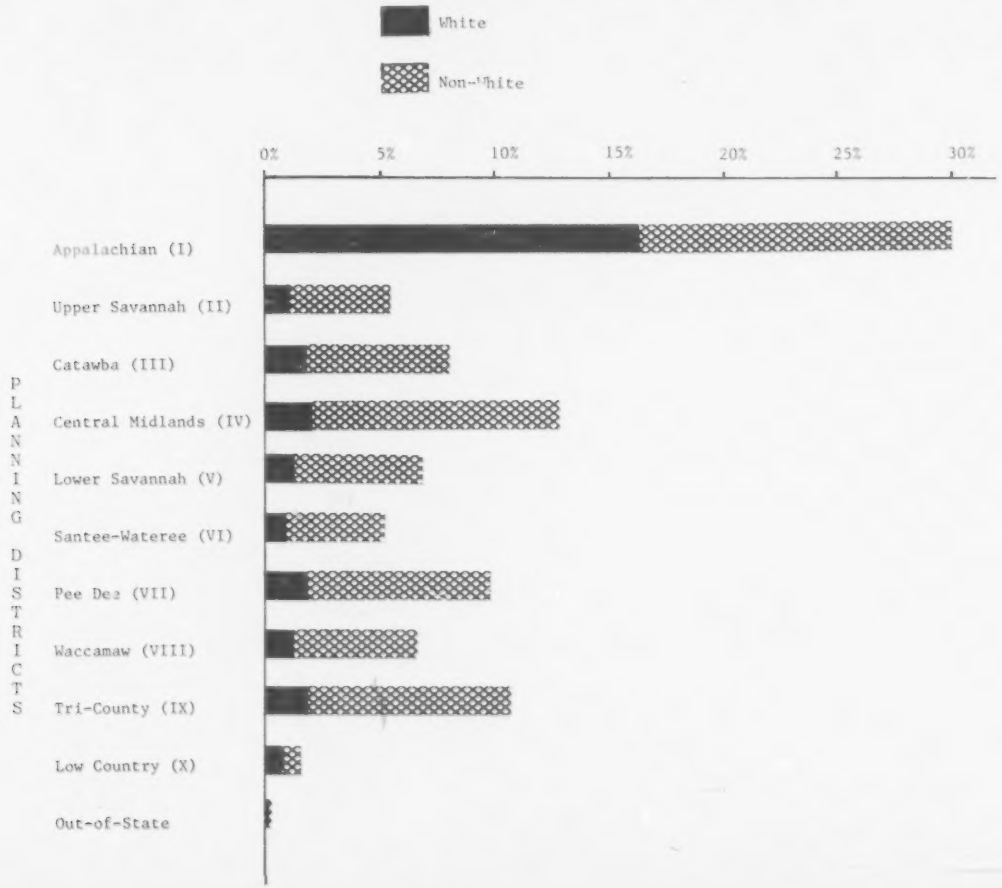


TABLE 22

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Judisical Circuits[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	128	3.9	226	4.8	9	5.5	11	5.9	374	4.5
2	104	3.2	174	3.7	6	3.7	2	1.1	286	3.4
3	115	3.5	291	6.2	4	2.4	10	5.3	420	5.0
4	139	4.2	250	5.3	3	1.8	5	2.7	397	4.8
5	209	6.4	592	12.6	6	3.7	30	16.0	837	10.0
6	102	3.1	156	3.3	4	2.4	0	0.0	262	3.1
7	396	12.0	416	8.8	29	17.8	23	12.3	864	10.4
8	159	4.8	282	6.0	9	5.5	13	7.0	463	5.5
9	239	7.3	538	11.4	10	6.1	18	9.6	805	9.6
10	271	8.2	120	2.6	10	6.1	7	3.7	408	4.9
11	108	3.3	176	3.7	6	3.7	7	3.7	297	3.6
12	162	4.9	261	5.5	4	2.4	9	4.8	436	5.2
13	634	19.3	524	11.1	45	27.6	24	12.8	1,227	14.7
14	110	3.3	202	4.3	1	0.6	6	3.2	319	3.8
15	204	6.2	232	4.9	10	6.1	6	3.2	452	5.4
16	199	6.0	255	5.4	7	4.3	16	8.6	477	5.7
Out-of-State	11	0.3	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.2
TOTAL	3,290	99.9	4,705	99.8	163	99.7	187	99.9	8,345	99.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] The counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section F, page 137, of the Appendix.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 23

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1981

Remaining Time To Serve[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Youthful Offender (indeterminant sentence)	432	13.1	399	8.5	27	16.6	15	8.0	873	10.5
3 Months or Less	218	6.6	334	7.1	17	10.4	16	8.6	585	7.0
3 Months 1 Day — 6 Months	199	6.0	262	5.6	9	5.5	11	5.9	481	5.8
6 Months 1 Day — 9 Months	151	4.6	174	3.7	8	4.9	8	4.3	341	4.1
9 Months 1 Day — 12 Months	128	3.9	165	3.5	9	5.5	10	5.3	312	3.7
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	429	13.0	564	12.0	23	14.1	32	17.1	1,048	12.6
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	333	10.1	497	10.6	14	8.6	15	8.0	859	10.3
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	212	6.4	328	7.0	5	3.1	12	6.4	557	6.7
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	174	5.3	246	5.2	10	6.1	18	9.6	448	5.4
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	143	4.3	237	5.0	7	4.3	7	3.7	394	4.7
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	104	3.2	170	3.6	5	3.1	10	5.3	289	3.5
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	81	2.5	184	3.9	3	1.8	5	2.7	273	3.3
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	106	3.2	153	3.3	4	2.4	4	2.1	267	3.2
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	70	2.1	115	2.4	3	1.8	1	0.5	189	2.3
10 Years 1 Day — 15 Years	194	5.9	397	8.4	2	1.2	5	2.7	598	7.2
15 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	37	1.1	69	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	107	1.3
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Life/Death	279	8.5	411	8.7	17	10.4	17	9.1	724	8.7
TOTAL	3,290	99.8	4,705	100.0	163	99.8	187	99.8	8,345	100.3
Average Time[3] To Serve	3 yrs. 9 mos.		4 yrs. 3 mos.		2 yrs. 9 mos.		3 yrs. 2 mos.		4 yrs.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credit as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[3] Excludes youthful offenders and inmates with life or death sentences.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1981
(July 1, 1980 — June 30, 1981)

Time Served	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
3 Months or Less	222	10.8	213	9.9	11	8.5	20	13.4	466	10.4
3 Months 1 Day — 6 Months	275	13.4	238	11.1	30	23.3	31	20.8	574	12.8
6 Months 1 Day — 9 Months	389	18.9	370	17.2	31	24.0	30	20.1	820	18.3
9 Months 1 Day — 12 Months	240	11.7	237	11.0	14	10.8	16	10.7	507	11.3
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	384	18.7	406	18.9	25	19.4	26	17.4	841	18.8
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	192	9.3	187	8.7	8	6.2	9	6.0	396	8.8
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	130	6.3	152	7.1	2	1.6	3	2.0	287	6.4
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	75	3.6	97	4.5	3	2.3	10	6.7	185	4.1
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	52	2.5	67	3.1	2	1.6	1	0.7	122	2.7
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	32	1.6	70	3.3	2	1.6	2	1.3	106	2.4
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	20	1.0	40	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	1.3
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	11	0.5	22	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.7
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	10	0.5	17	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.6
10 Years 1 Day — 15 Years	18	0.9	30	1.4	1	0.8	1	0.7	50	1.1
15 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	3	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Over 30 Years	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
TOTAL	2,056	100.0	2,150	100.1	129	100.1	149	99.8	4,485	99.9
Average Time Served	1 yr. 9 mos.		2 yrs. 1 mo.		1 yr. 2 mos.		1 yr. 3 mos.		1 yr. 10 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 26

TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1981

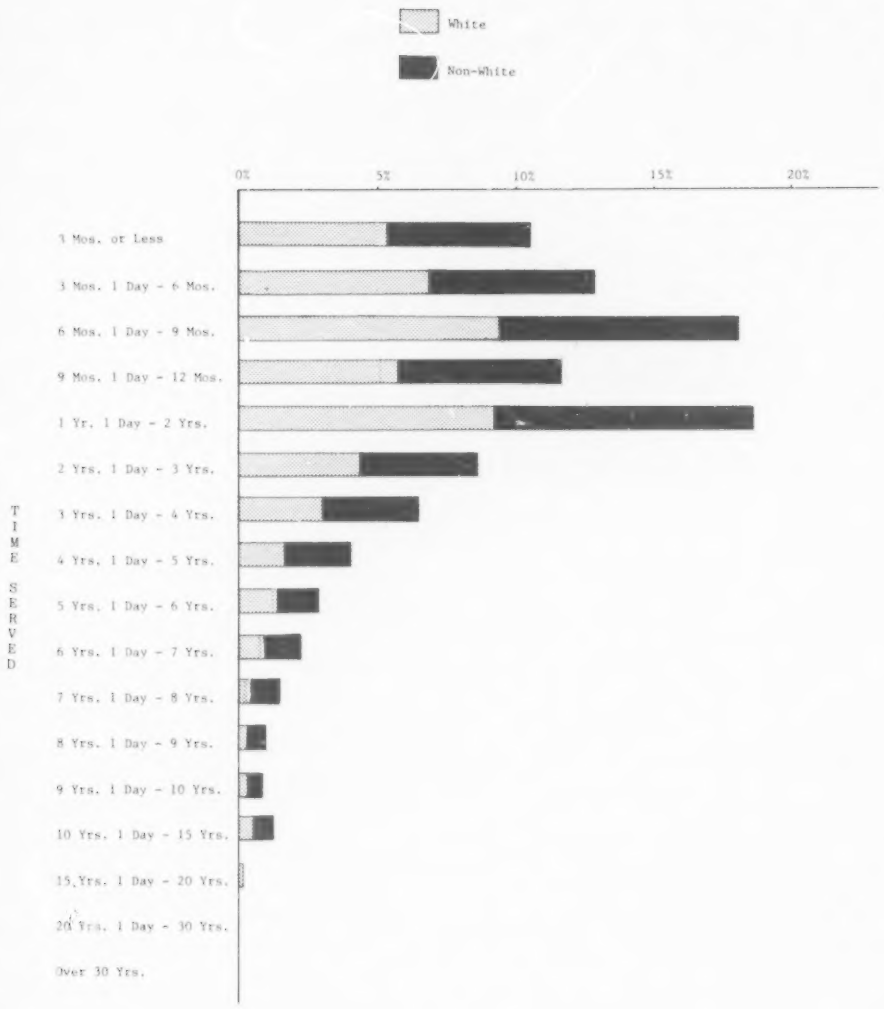

White
Non-White
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.
TIME SERVED

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION BY WORK CREDITS EARNED AND TYPE OF RELEASE OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1981 (July 1, 1980 — June 30, 1981)

Work Credits Earned	Type of Release					Total
	YOA Parole	Parole By Probation Parole and Pardon Board	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases[1]	Placed on Probation	
Not Applicable	936[2]	0	25	9	0	970
0	0	42	324	189	30	585
1-50	0	351	712	48	149	1,260
51-100	0	352	235	11	51	649
101-150	0	262	94	5	15	376
151-200	0	161	71	2	9	243
201-250	0	144	40	3	2	189
251-300	0	94	18	2	0	114
301-350	0	57	10	0	0	67
351-400	0	21	2	0	0	23
401-450	0	6	0	0	0	6
451-500	0	2	0	0	0	2
501-550	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Releases	936	1,493	1,531	269	256	4,485
Total Work Credits Earned	0	184,213	72,104	2,543	10,606	269,466
Average Credits Earned Per Inmate Released[3]	0	128.0	61.7	54.1	47.3	93.6

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or who died.

[2] Youthful offenders do not earn work credits although they have work assignments.

[3] Inmates who did not participate in the motivational work program and for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES AND WORK CREDITS EARNED BY TYPE OF RELEASE AND TIME SERVED OF INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1981 (July 1, 1980 — June 30, 1981)

Time Served[1]	YOA Parole		Paroled by DP&CC[2]		Released Less Good Time (Expiration of Sentence)		Placed on Probation		Other Releases[5]		Total Released	
	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number[3] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number[4] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number [4] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned
1 Year or Less	669	0	327	15,436	961	13,855	172	3,814	237	405	2,366	33,510
1 Yr. 1 Day — 2 Yrs.	184	0	354	35,026	238	17,830	51	3,589	13	791	840	57,236
2 Yrs. 1 Day — 3 Yrs.	38	0	201	32,093	139	18,321	16	1,644	6	766	400	52,824
3 Yrs. 1 Day — 4 Yrs.	42	0	162	24,834	69	8,988	13	1,013	1	285	287	35,120
4 Yrs. 1 Day — 5 Yrs.	3	0	149	27,024	29	2,617	3	395	1	38	185	30,074
5 Yrs. 1 Day — 6 Yrs.	0	0	83	15,639	33	4,806	0	0	6	184	122	20,629
6 Yrs. 1 Day — 7 Yrs.	0	0	79	15,303	26	2,257	1	151	0	0	106	17,711
7 Yrs. 1 Day — 8 Yrs.	0	0	43	7,612	15	946	0	0	2	74	60	8,632
8 Yrs. 1 Day — 9 Yrs.	0	0	26	5,058	6	774	0	0	1	0	33	5,832
9 Yrs. 1 Day — 10 Yrs.	0	0	24	3,860	3	465	0	0	0	0	27	4,325
10 Yrs. 1 day — 30 Yrs.	0	0	45	2,328	12	1,245	0	0	2	0	59	3,573
Over Thirty Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	936 (20.9%)*	0[6]	1,493 (33.3%)*	184,213	1,531 (34.1%)*	72,104	256 (5.7%)*	10,606	269 (6.0%)*	2,543	4,485	269,466
Average Time Served	1 yr.		3 yrs. 2 mos.		1 yr. 5 mos.		1 yr.		7.2 mos.		1 yr. 10 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Time served is calculated as the difference between release date and sentence start date.

[2] Department of Parole and Community Corrections.

[3] This is equivalent to the number of days reduced in time served.

[4] Only approximately 57% of the credits earned are equivalent to the number of days reduced in time served because of considerations for statutory and meritorious good time.

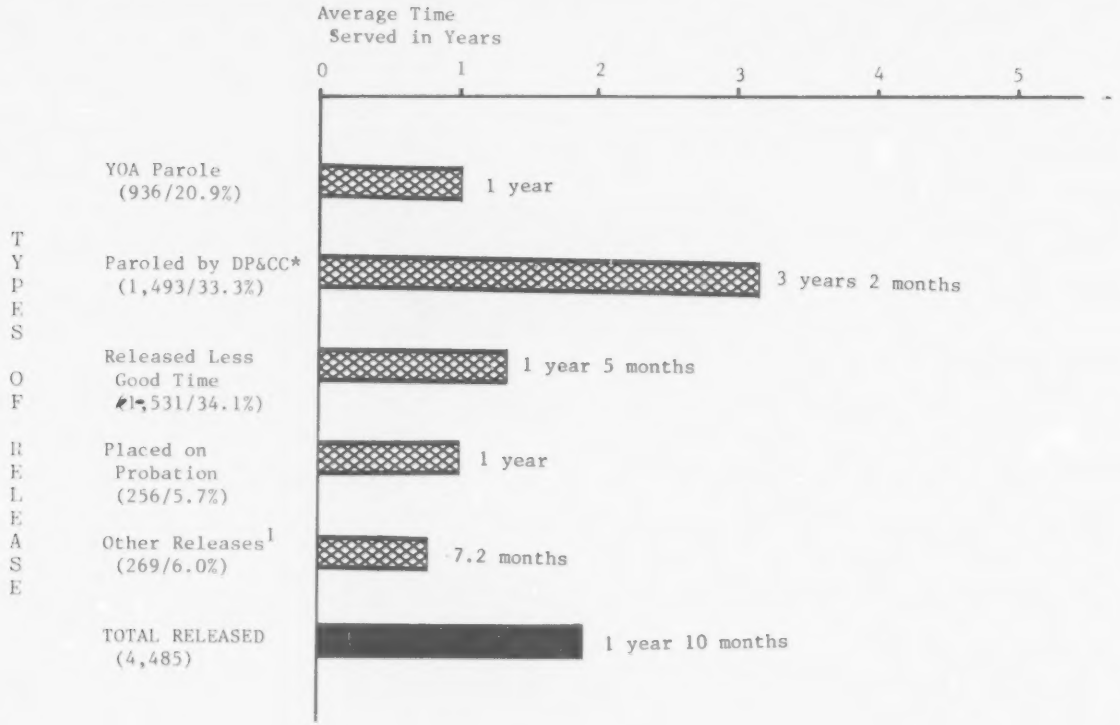
[5] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[6] Youthful offenders do not earn work credits although they have work assignments.

* Percentages are based on a total of 4,485 inmates released.

FIGURE 27

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1981



*Department of Parole and Community Corrections

[1]Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine, or died.

TABLE 27

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Level 2								
Baker Supervisor	23	1	0	0	24	23	3,704	162
Boiler Room Supervisor	5	1	0	0	6	5	800	160
Butler Room Supervisor	9	5	0	0	14	9	1,453	162
Cafeteria Super./Senior Cook	107	10	0	0	117	107	17,564	165
Carpenter Supervisor	27	2	0	0	29	27	3,201	119
Inmate Grievance Clerk	4	2	0	0	5	4	468	117
SCDC Inmate Adv. Rep.	4	2	0	0	5	4	541	136
Design Engineer	1	0	0	0	1	1	71	71
Electrician Supervisor	18	1	0	0	19	18	2,353	131
General Construction Sup.	17	1	0	0	18	17	1,899	112
Grade Super. Ht. & Ac.	2	0	0	0	2	2	64	32
Heat/Air Cond. Supervisor	12	1	0	0	13	12	1,394	117
Industries Grp./Sect. Leader	91	10	1	0	101	91	10,953	121
Inventory Supervisor	23	3	0	0	26	23	2,922	128
Maintenance Supervisor	39	8	0	0	46	39	5,517	142
Mason Supervisor	20	1	0	0	21	20	2,472	124
Material Cutt./Mark Supervisor	3	0	0	0	3	3	319	107
Painter Supervisor	22	4	0	0	25	22	2,590	118
Plumber Supervisor	14	3	0	0	16	14	1,626	117
Professional Personnel	36	6	0	0	42	36	4,442	124
Senior Wardkeeper	63	12	0	0	75	63	9,789	156

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Shop Supervisor	19	1	1	1	21	20	2,324	117
Teacher Assistant Supervisor	16	2	0	0	17	16	1,922	121
Truck Driver, Heavy	101	9	0	0	110	101	12,758	127
Warehouse Supervisor	8	1	0	0	9	8	927	116
Welding Supervisor	20	2	0	0	22	20	2,254	113
Heavy Eq. Oper., Skilled	55	6	0	0	60	55	6,718	123
Heavy Farm Eq. Operator, Skilled	9	1	0	0	9	9	1,177	131
Bindery Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	112	56
Dark Room & Plant Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	101	101
Press Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	118	118
Typesetter Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	159	80
Litter Control Program	48	0	0	0	48	48	6,009	126
Sanitation Worker	20	0	0	0	20	20	2,434	122
Dog Handler (Skilled)	4	0	0	0	4	4	641	161
Dental Lab. Technician	3	1	0	0	3	3	153	51
Drafter (Professional)	1	0	0	0	1	1	92	92
Quality-Control Tech.	1	0	0	0	1	1	35	35
Sewing Machine Repairer	2	1	0	0	2	2	164	82
Canteen Supervisor	8	2	0	0	9	8	1,326	166
Work Release	560	81	1	0	642	561	56,056	100
Extended Work Release	151	1	0	0	152	151	11,691	78

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Employment Program	94	5	0	0	98	94	11,601	124
Education Release	15	1	0	0	16	15	348	24
Community Transit. Service	38	0	0	0	38	38	973	26
Unemployed Comm. Prog. Part	10	2	0	0	11	10	931	94
Level 3								
Baker	61	3	1	0	64	61	6,340	104
Barber	20	2	2	2	24	21	1,627	78
Belt Loader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Maker	1	0	0	0	1	1	42	42
Boiler Operator	11	2	0	0	12	11	982	90
Bookkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brickmason	31	3	1	0	34	31	2,532	82
Butcher	14	1	0	0	15	14	1,058	76
Canteen Operator	25	3	0	0	28	25	2,466	99
Carpenter	52	5	0	0	57	52	3,960	77
Chaplain Assistant	11	2	0	0	13	11	982	90
Chief Clerk	71	22	4	1	96	74	5,931	81
Classroom Leader	13	3	0	1	17	13	1,105	85
Commissary Operator	17	1	0	0	17	17	1,373	81
Concrete Finisher	24	1	1	0	24	24	1,711	72
Cook	181	9	1	0	191	182	18,324	101
Custodial Supervisor	42	8	2	1	51	43	3,838	90
Dining Room Supervisor	27	1	0	0	27	27	2,558	95
Dip Tank Operator	3	1	0	0	3	3	227	76
Dog Handler	6	0	0	0	6	6	499	84
Drafter	3	1	0	0	4	3	180	60
Driver	67	18	0	1	85	67	6,270	94

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Electrician	30	5	0	0	35	30	2,172	73
Farm Machine Operator	24	1	0	0	25	24	1,736	73
Furniture Assembler	18	3	0	0	21	18	1,389	78
Furniture Repairer	7	3	0	0	10	7	428	62
Groundskeeper Supervisor	28	5	1	0	32	28	2,321	83
Hand Tool Repairer	4	0	0	0	4	4	355	89
Heavy Eq. Operator, Semi-Skilled	21	1	0	0	21	21	1,609	77
Housekeeper	28	3	0	0	31	28	2,497	90
Instrument Fitter	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	..
Insulator	4	1	0	0	4	4	328	82
Inventory Clerk	20	4	0	0	23	20	1,443	73
Ironworker	3	0	0	0	3	3	93	31
License Tag Quality Control Op.	6	2	0	0	8	6	453	76
Livestock Caretaker	41	2	0	0	42	41	4,070	100
Locksmith	2	0	0	0	2	2	165	83
Machine Operator	127	12	11	2	151	137	10,110	74
Material Cutter/Marker	2	1	0	0	3	2	98	49
Material Handling Eq. Op.	2	1	0	0	3	2	146	73
Meat Cutter	15	0	0	0	15	15	1,231	83
Mechanic	64	4	0	0	67	64	5,175	81
Medical Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	17	17
Milking Machine Operator	5	0	0	0	5	5	479	96
Milk Processor	9	0	0	0	9	9	880	98
Millwright	1	1	0	0	1	1	22	22
Painter	59	6	0	0	65	59	4,569	78

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Pattern Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographer	1	0	0	0	1	1	119	119
Pipe Fitter	8	1	0	0	8	8	562	71
Plumber	30	3	0	0	32	30	2,369	79
Print Machine Operator	2	1	0	0	2	2	134	67
Radio Dispatcher	14	5	0	0	19	14	1,263	91
Recreation Assistant	29	8	3	0	38	31	2,568	83
Roofer	10	2	0	0	11	10	741	75
Safety Security Clerk	1	2	0	0	3	1	54	54
Secretary	1	1	0	0	1	1	81	81
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	16	3	0	0	18	16	1,005	63
Silk Screen Operator	1	1	0	0	2	1	18	18
Storekeeper	13	3	0	0	15	13	951	74
Switchboard Operator	8	4	1	1	12	8	738	93
Teacher Assistant	44	16	7	1	67	51	3,391	67
Tier Keeper	13	3	0	0	16	13	1,429	110
Timekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tray Line Supervisor	20	2	0	0	21	20	2,186	110
Typesetter	1	2	0	0	2	1	3	3
Upholsterer	13	2	0	0	14	13	952	74
Vegetable Preparation Sup.	6	0	0	0	6	6	545	91
Wardkeeper	100	15	0	0	115	100	9,792	98
Warehouse Sup. Assistant	4	0	0	0	4	4	181	46
Waste Treatment Super.	3	0	0	0	3	3	213	71
Welder	31	2	0	0	33	31	2,254	73
Litter Control Pg. Part	12	0	0	0	12	12	884	74
Landscape Gardener	6	1	0	0	7	6	576	96
Sandblaster	3	0	0	0	3	3	245	82
Laminator	6	1	0	0	7	6	477	80
Para-Prof. Couns., Skilled	11	1	0	0	12	11	1,099	100
Hort. Spec. Grower, Inside	13	2	0	0	14	13	1,035	80
Dental Lab Tech. Skilled	6	1	0	0	7	6	383	64

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Level 5								
Food Svs. Aide	13	3	1	0	15	13	515	40
Barber Apprentice	13	5	1	1	19	13	567	44
Boilermaker Helper	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	11
Boiler Operator Helper	5	2	0	0	7	5	159	32
Brickmason Helper	28	11	2	0	41	30	1,282	43
Food Svs. Aide	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Canteen Operator Helper	10	5	0	0	14	10	443	45
Carpenter Helper	28	9	1	1	38	29	1,295	45
Commissary Oper. Helper	5	1	0	0	5	5	105	21
Concrete Finisher Helper	3	1	0	0	3	3	52	18
Food Svs. Aide	46	9	0	0	54	46	1,933	43
Dairy Helper	14	3	0	0	16	14	682	49
Dip Tank Operator Helper	3	0	0	0	3	3	132	44
Drafter Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	13	13
Electrician Helper	25	3	1	1	29	26	1,144	44
Furniture Assembler Hlp.	11	1	0	2	14	11	504	46
Furniture Repair Helper	20	1	0	0	21	20	848	43
Gate Attendant	15	3	0	0	17	15	663	45
Hauler	25	2	0	0	26	25	1,065	43
Heavy Equip. Operator Hlper	7	0	0	0	7	7	290	42
Instrument Fitter Hlper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insulator Helper	3	0	0	0	3	3	89	30
Ironworker Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laminator Helper	5	1	0	0	5	5	217	44
Laundry Helper	38	10	2	0	50	40	1,642	42
Laundry Room Attendant	66	14	0	0	80	66	3,349	51
Library Helper	13	5	0	0	17	13	624	48

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Licen. Tag Qu. Ctl. Op. Hlp.	1	0	0	0	1	1	29	29
Livestock Caretaker Hlp.	16	1	0	0	16	16	804	51
Locksmith Helper	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	..
Machine Operator Helper	7	2	1	1	10	8	238	30
Mailroom Clerk	1	2	0	0	3	1	65	65
Material Cut/Mark Hlper	1	1	0	0	1	1	16	16
Food Svs. Aide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanic Helper	36	5	2	1	43	37	1,544	42
Medical Orderly	10	2	0	0	12	10	551	56
Millwright Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Watchman/Clockman	1	1	0	0	1	1	29	29
Office Clerk	18	6	0	0	24	18	818	46
Painter Helper	17	4	0	1	22	17	793	47
Para-Professional Consl.	2	0	0	0	2	2	87	44
Pattern Maker Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe Fitter Helper	9	1	0	0	9	9	338	38
Plumber Helper	19	3	1	1	22	19	750	40
Printing Machine Op. Hlp.	1	1	0	0	2	1	..	..
Receptionist	1	0	0	0	1	1	17	17
Recreation Aide	14	2	1	2	17	14	747	54
Roofer Helper	7	2	0	0	8	7	255	37
Safety Hat Control Clrk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Service Stat. Attendant	8	2	1	1	11	9	502	56
Ship & Receiving Clk Hlp	6	4	0	0	9	6	199	34
Silk Screen Operator Hlp	1	1	0	0	2	1	12	12
Stock Clerk	6	2	0	0	8	6	199	34
Supply Clerk	3	1	0	0	3	3	171	57
Teacher Aide	32	12	0	1	44	32	1,390	44
Tier Keeper Assistant	4	3	0	0	6	4	216	54
Tool Clerk	5	4	4	1	13	9	278	31
Food Svs. Aide	12	1	0	1	13	12	651	55
Typesetter Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer Helper	17	2	0	0	19	17	714	42
Wardkeeper Assistant	109	18	3	5	132	111	6,927	63

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1981 (JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Warehouse Attendant	14	2	0	0	15	14	555	40
Waste Treatment Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	31	31
Welder Helper	17	8	2	1	27	19	675	36
Auto Body Repair Helper	2	1	0	0	3	2	81	41
Electronics Repair Hlper	3	0	0	0	3	3	121	41
Custodial Attdn., State House	10	2	0	0	11	10	449	45
Custodial Attdn., Gov. Mansion	11	1	0	0	11	11	451	41
Custodial Attdn., Visiting Room	9	1	0	0	10	9	482	54
Admin. Runner/Messenger	8	1	2	1	11	10	310	31
Food Service Aide	340	55	1	2	397	341	19,823	59
Custodian Helper	8	2	0	1	10	8	394	50
Sander	7	1	0	0	8	7	336	48
Level 7								
Clerk Helper	2	1	0	0	3	2	28	14
Construction Worker	5	1	1	2	7	5	150	30
Custodial Worker	323	69	63	63	516	386	12,993	34
Food Svs. Aide	11	2	0	0	12	11	38	4
Elevatory Operator	1	1	0	0	2	1	5	5
Farm Worker	58	7	1	1	65	59	1,767	30
Garment Worker	1	0	1	0	1	1	18	18
General Worker	259	55	26	71	410	285	7,309	26

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Horticulture Trainee	19	6	1	3	28	20	513	26
Industries Trainee	37	3	1	0	40	37	1,065	29
Food Svs. Aide	30	14	2	0	46	32	505	16
Laundry Worker	26	19	0	0	44	26	762	30
Machine Operator Trainee	4	1	3	3	9	7	125	18
Road Maintenance Worker	157	1	1	0	158	157	4,594	30
Runner/Messenger	13	8	1	0	21	14	480	35
Sanitation Worker	34	1	0	0	35	34	1,088	32
Wash Rack Attendant	3	1	1	0	4	4	90	23
Auto Body Repair Trainee	12	5	6	5	28	18	480	27
Construction Trainee	55	14	5	14	86	60	1,683	29
Electrician Trainee	18	1	0	0	19	18	611	34
Electronic Repair Trainee	7	0	3	0	9	9	262	30
Heavy Eq. Mechanic Trainee	8	0	0	0	8	8	250	32
Heavy Eq. Operator Trainee	10	0	0	0	10	10	327	33
Mechanic Trainee	5	6	4	10	22	8	179	23
Welder Trainee	11	14	4	3	32	15	298	20
Dental Lab Tech. Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landscape Laborer	4	1	0	1	5	4	129	33
TOTAL	5,562	809	161	192	6,727	5,827	430,627	74

* Because of rounding, these two columns may not be exactly the total or subtotal of the previous columns.

** Average computed based on the number of full-time and part-time inmates assigned and earning work credits.

TABLE 28

PAROLE[1] STATISTICS, FY 1981
(July 1, 1980-June 30, 1981)

Locations	Considered	Numbered Paroled			Percent Paroled		
		Paroled	Provisional Parole	Total	Parole	Provisional Parole	Total
Community Work Release Centers	537	366	30	396	68%	6%	74%
Medium Custody Institutions	1,006	176	223	399	17%	22%	39%
Minimum Custody Institutions	940	261	236	497	28%	25%	53%
Women	141	53	20	73	38%	14%	52%
Designated Facilities	284	134	48	182	47%	17%	64%
TOTAL	2,908	990	557	1,547	34%	19%	53%

Source: Department of Parole and Community Corrections and Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] This table represents the outcome of parole hearings held by the Department of Parole and Community Corrections during the fiscal year and does not include youthful offenders paroled by the Division of Classification and Community Services.

TABLE 30

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER STATISTICS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1981

	Fiscal Year 1980	Fiscal Year 1981	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total YOA Admissions	1,157	1,134	− 23	− 2.0
5b's[1]	130	129	− 1	− 0.8
5c's[1]	1,027	995	− 32	− 3.1
5d's[1]	0	0	..	..
Total YOA Releases	984	1,015	31	3.2
Conditional	896	941	45	5.0
Unconditional	88	74	14	−15.9
Total Number Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	2,448	1,919*	−529	−21.6
Number Incarcerated at End of Fiscal Year	933	873	− 60	− 6.4
5b's	25	17	− 8	−32.0
5c's	908	856	− 52	− 5.7
5d's	0	0	..	..
Number of Conditional Releases Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	1,515	938*	−577	−38.1

Source: Division of Classification and Community Services

[1] See Section B of the Appendix, page 133, for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

* Effective January 15, 1981, the period of parole supervision was reduced from two years to one year.

TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY SEX, RACE AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 18, 1981

	Male		Female		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total
Security Personnel[1]* ..	463 (21.9%)	479 (22.7%)	88 (4.2%)	132 (6.3%)	1,162 (55.0%)
Non-Security Personnel* ...	422 (20.0%)	144 (6.8%)	285 (13.5%)	98 (4.6%)	949 (45.0%)
SCDC TOTAL*.	885 (41.9%)	623 (29.5%)	373 (17.7%)	230 (10.9%)	2,111 (100.0%)

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1] Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 2,111 employees.

FIGURE 29

SCDC PERSONNEL BY RACE, SEX AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 18, 1981

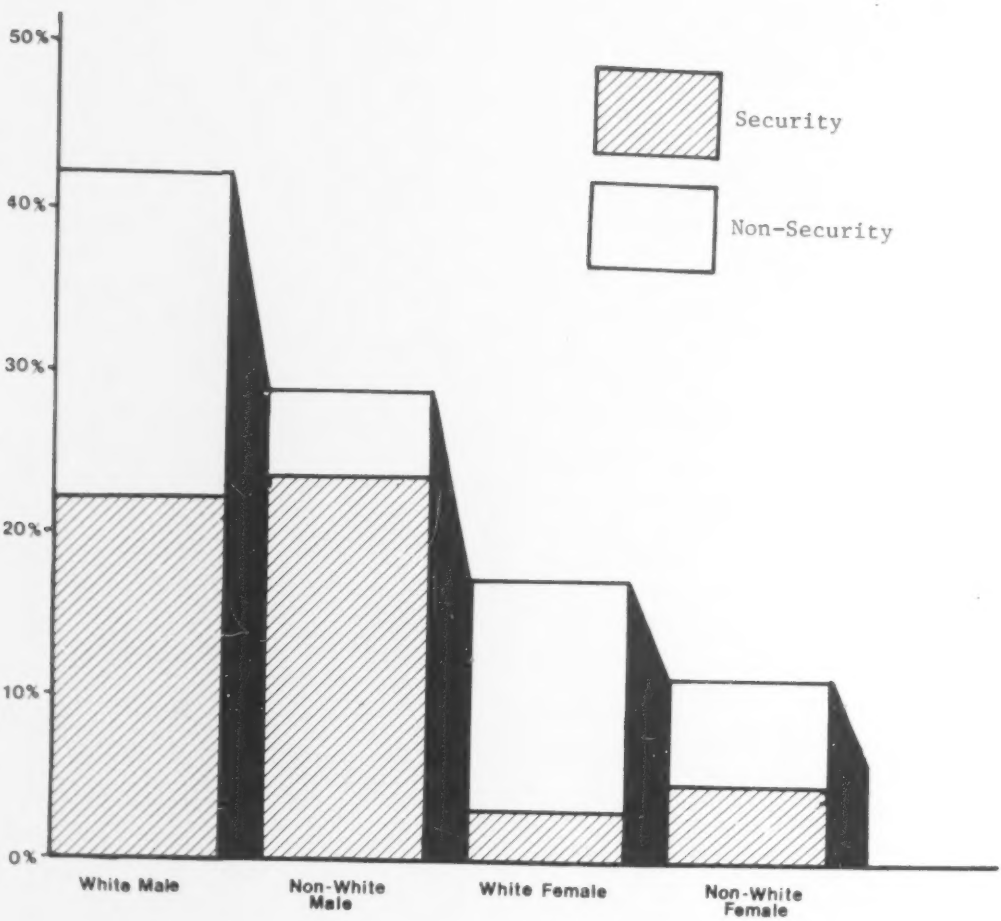


FIGURE 28

PERCENTAGE OF SCDC INMATES GRANTED PAROLE BY FISCAL YEAR (1978-1981)

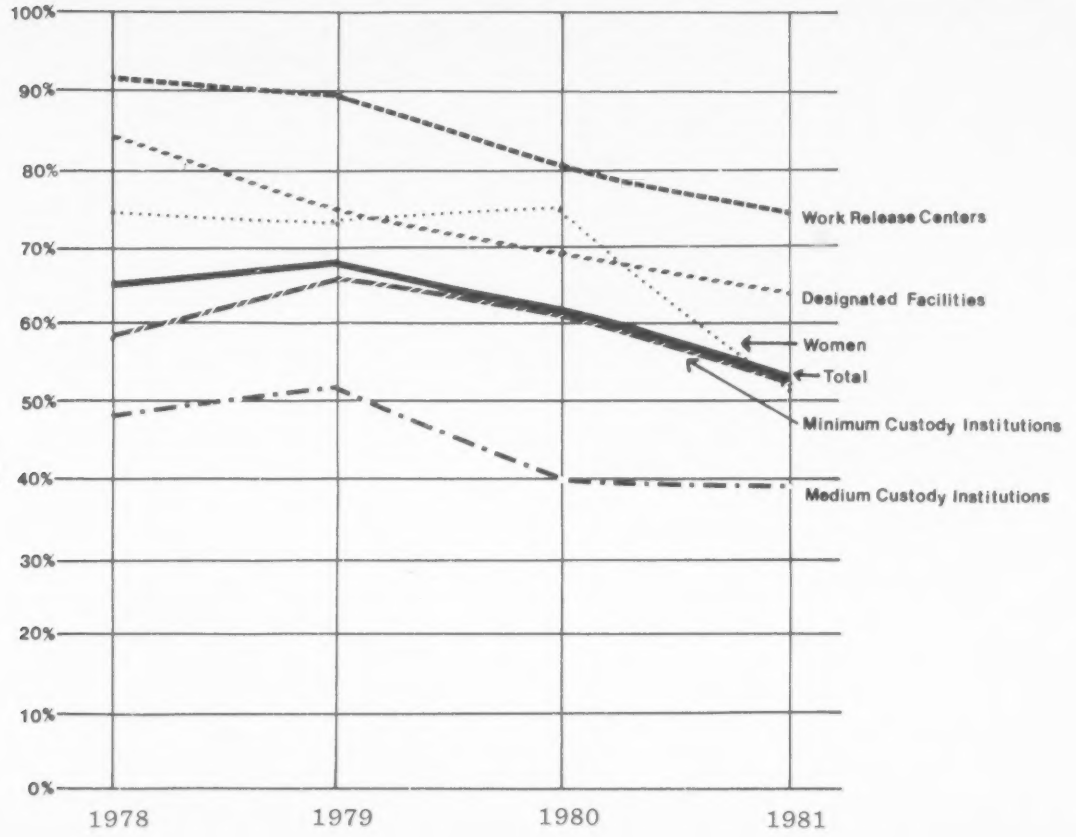


TABLE 29

COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS, FY 1981
(JULY 1, 1980-JUNE 30, 1981)

Inmate Flows	Community Programs[1]			
	30-Day Pre-Release Program	Employment Program	120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Program	Extended Work Release Program
Participants in Program at Beginning	148	98	619	120
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,240	179	1,662	361
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,219	150	1,723	363
Dismissed	74	12	363	46
Released	1,512	0	635	106
Paroled	365	0	353	163
Transferred to Other Programs	268	138	372	48
Participants in Program at End	169	127	558	118

Source: Division of Classification and Community Services

[1] See Section D, page 135, of the Appendix for details of these programs.

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 18, 1981[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	289	250	59	309	1,454	5.0
Appalachian Reception & Evaluation Ctr.	27	17	5	22	101	3.7
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Ctr.	11	10	1	11	188	17.1
Dutchman Correctional Institution	2	64	15	79	375	*
Givens Youth Correction Center	13	11	2	13	136	10.5
Greenwood Correctional Center	14	9	3	12	87	6.2
Hillcrest Correctional Center	11	10	1	11	93	8.4
Northside Correctional Center	12	21	3	24	116	9.7
Oaklawn Correctional Center	14	12	0	12	103	7.4
Perry Correctional Institution	173	88	27	115	153	**
Piedmont Work Release Center	9	7	2	9	102	11.3
Regional Training and Transportation Office	3	1	0	1	..	..
Division of Institutional Operations/ Minimum Security	168	130	38	168	1,685	10.0
Aiken Youth Correction Center	33	17	11	28	223	6.8
Campbell Work Release Center	11	11	0	11	155	14.1
Catawba Work Release Center	8	6	1	7	79	9.9
Goodman Correctional Institution	14	11	3	14	99	7.1
Employment Program Dorm	8	6	1	7	83	10.4
Women's Work Release Dorm	6	1	5	6	65	10.8
Lower Savannah Work Release Center	6	5	2	7	58	9.7
Walden Correctional Institution	16	15	5	20	248	15.5
Wateree River Correctional Institution	45	40	6	46	482	10.7
Watkins Pre-Release Center	21	18	4	22	193	9.2

TABLE 32 (Continued)

Division of Institutional Operations/						
Medium-Maximum Security	618	486	114	600	3,625	5.9
Central Correctional Institution	272	220	29	249	1,522	5.6
Kirkland Correctional Institution	159	143	23	166	1,102	6.9
Manning Correctional Institution	59	48	9	57	460	7.8
Maximum Security Center	30	29	0	29	98	3.3
Midlands Reception & Evaluation Center	34	33	1	34	181	5.3
Women's Correctional Center	64	13	52	65	262	4.1
Coastal Correctional Region	52	51	4	55	620	11.9
Coastal Work Release Center	8	6	2	8	92	11.5
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	36	38	1	39	426	11.8
Palmer Work Release Center	8	7	1	8	102	12.8
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	1,127[2]	917	215	1,132[3]	7,384	6.6

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1] This date is closest to the end of the period in which information for developing this table is available.

[2] This number excludes 16 authorized for the State Park Health Center, 4 for the Division of Construction, and 6 for the Criminal Justice Academy.

[3] This number excludes 16 assigned to State Park Health Center, 7 for the Division of Construction, and 7 for the Criminal Justice Academy.

* The ratio of inmate to authorized correctional officer cannot be accurately computed because only two officers were authorized at the end of the period but 79 officers were actually assigned.

** Because of the ongoing phase-in of inmate and staff at the Perry Correctional Institution, a ratio of inmate to correctional officer would not be meaningful.

APPENDIX

A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
B. Youthful Offender Act
C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections
D. Community Programs
E. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions
F. Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits
G. Offense Classification
H. Legislation Relating to Minimum Sentencing/Parole Eligibility For Armed Robbery and Murder

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

> "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: "Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notifed by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

APPENDIX B

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b — This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c — This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d — This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable provision.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Responsible Division	Program Area/Activity
Human Services	Title I Supplementary Educational Services; Adult Basic Education and other Educational Services in accordance with Public Law 94-142; Vocational Education and Apprenticeship Programs; Post Secondary Education Programs; Library Services; Psychological Services; Institutional Mental Health Counseling Services; Reception and Evaluation Services; Special Learning Unit; Recreational Services; Residential Institutional Therapeutic Community; Horticulture Program; CETA Transition Services; Morris Village and Alston Wilkes Community Halfway House Furlough Programs; SCDC/S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Inter-Agency Contract; Arts-in-Prison Program.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Outpatient Services; Infirmary Services; General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometric Services; Referral Services — Dermatology, Physical Therapy, Neurology and Urology.
Classification and Community Services	Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; 120-Day Accelerated Work Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Federal Offender Referrals; Employment Program; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services for Youthful Offenders.
Inmate Relations	Interview inmates in regard to grievances; represent inmates in cases involving infractions of rules; resolution of inmate grievances; represent inmates who appear before institutional adjustment committees.

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. **30-Day Pre-Release Program:** All inmates who are to be released from the SCDC or to be placed in the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release or Employment Programs participate in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community. Furthermore, participants in the 30-Day Program can be transferred to any one of the community programs except the Extended Work Release Program.

2. **Employment Program, 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Programs:** Inmates participating in the Employment Program, the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers or the Employment Dormitory. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details of the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Classification and Community Services. Participants in the Employment Program can be transferred to the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, the Regular Work Release or Work-Study Release Programs.

3. **Extended Work Release Program:** This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work release center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Classification and Community Services.

APPENDIX E

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)
- Anderson
- Cherokee
- Greenville
- Oconee
- Pickens
- Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)
- Abbeville
- Edgefield
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- McCormick
- Saluda

MIDLANDS REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)
- Chester
- Lancaster
- Union
- York

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)
- Fairfield
- Lexington
- Newberry
- Richland

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)
- Aiken
- Allendale
- Bamberg
- Barnwell
- Calhoun
- Orangeburg

Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)
- Clarendon
- Kershaw
- Lee
- Sumter

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Florence
- Marion
- Marlboro

COASTAL REGION

Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)
- Georgetown
- Horry
- Williamsburg

Planning District IX (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester)
- Berkeley
- Charleston
- Dorchester

Planning District X (Low Country)
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

APPENDIX F

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Judicial Circuit #1
- Calhoun
- Dorchester
- Orangeburg

Judicial Circuit #2
- Aiken
- Bamberg
- Barnwell

Judicial Circuit #3
- Clarendon
- Lee
- Sumter
- Williamsburg

Judicial Circuit #4
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Marlboro

Judicial Circuit #5
- Kershaw
- Richland

Judicial Circuit #6
- Chester
- Fairfield
- Lancaster

Judicial Circuit #7
- Cherokee
- Spartanburg

Judicial Circuit #8
- Abbeville
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- Newberry

Judicial Circuit #9
- Charleston
- Berkeley

Judicial Circuit #10
- Anderson
- Oconee

Judicial Circuit #11
- Edgefield
- Lexington
- McCormick
- Saluda

Judicial Circuit #12
- Florence
- Marion

Judicial Circuit #13
- Greenville
- Pickens

Judicial Circuit #14
- Allendale
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

Judicial Circuit #15
- Georgetown
- Horry

Judicial Circuit #16
- Union
- York

APPENDIX G

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

Homicide
- Willful Killing/Family
- Willful Killing/Non-Family
- Willful Killing/Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
- Involuntary Manslaughter
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Poisoning

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish

Robbery
- Robbery of Business, With or Without Weapon
- Street Robbery, With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery

Extortion

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Larceny
- Pursesnatching without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Swindling
- Mail Fraud
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Embezzlement

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property (Business, Private or Public Property)
- Damage to Business/Private/Public Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana
  - Amphetamines
  - Barbiturates
  - Legend Drugs
- Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession/Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Family Offenses
- Neglect
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
- Non-Support

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods
- Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Drunkenness

Obstructing the Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Flight/Escape
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Attempted Escape

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb

Public Peace
- Anarchism
- Engaging In/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Disturbing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material
- Driving Under the Influence of Drugs/Liquor
- Driving Under Suspension

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing
- Wiretapping

Smuggling
- Smuggling Contraband
- Smuggling in Prison
- Smuggling to Avoid Paying Duty

Tax Revenue
  Income/Sales/Liquor Tax

Conservation
  Animals/Birds/Fish
  Environment
  License Stamp

Crimes Against Persons

Property Crimes

Morals/Decency Crimes

Public Order Crimes

Abortion
  Self of Other
  Submission to Abortion Act

Anti-Trust

Vagrancy

APPENDIX H

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MINIMUM SENTENCING/PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR:

1. **Armed Robbery**
   The Armed Robbery Act, signed on June 24, 1975, pertains to the sentencing of armed robbers, and provides: "(1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of not more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge."

2. **Murder**
   This Act, signed into law on June 8, 1977, provides: "that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years."

TABLE 33

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT/THE 1977 ACT SPECIFYING 20-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LIFE SENTENCES (FY 1976-1981)

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Inmates Sentenced Under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975			Inmates Sentenced Under A Life Sentence with 20-Year Parole Eligibility	
		Number	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length	Number	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6%	18 yrs. 1 mo.	N/A[2]	---
1977	5,130	243	4.7%	22 yrs. 2 mos.	10	0.2%
1978	5,150	218	4.2%	19 yrs. 2 mos.	46	0.9%
1979	4,683	202	4.3%	21 yrs. 1 mo.	37	0.8%
1980	5,049	191	3.8%	22 yrs.	57	1.1%
1981	5,511	236	4.3%	20 yrs. 6 mos.	33	0.6%

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1]Details of these two Acts are contained in Section H of the Appendix, page 140.

[2]Not applicable — Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.